

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

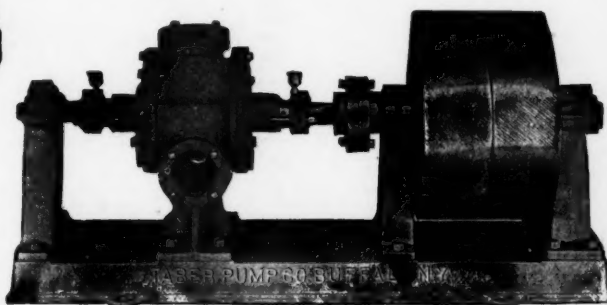
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

APRIL 21, 1917

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 16.

## THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

**President Wilson Calls Upon His Fellow Countrymen to Meet the Supreme Test  
Which Comes With an Entrance Into the World War**

**OUR DUTY IS TO SERVE EVEN MORE THAN IT IS TO FIGHT**

The White House, Washington.

My Fellow Countrymen:

The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves.

There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

### **We Must Supply Food and Ships for Ourselves and Allies.**

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people, for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the

armies with which we are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been. And what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international Service Army, a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

### **An Appeal to the Farmers and Farm Workers.**

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of food stuffs. The im-



portance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative.

Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products?

The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land, to accept and act upon this duty, to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant food-stuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to cooperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested.

The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great Democracy and we shall not fall short of it!

#### To the Middleman, Railroad Man, Merchant and Citizen.

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our food stuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organ-

ize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rest the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service"; and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once.

To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great Service Army.

The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable, and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest, also, that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes, and to remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!

WOODROW WILSON.

## Food Production and Regulation Talk Now Settling Into Definite Plans

Definite plans are now beginning to come out of the world of talk and the cyclone of ideas about the food situation in the country, especially as most of the talk has been well meant and many of the ideas have been worth considering.

The virtual decision of the government to have power conferred upon the Department

of Agriculture to fix and to regulate food prices has been the first definite step taken, and this was brought to a head by the visit to Washington this week of J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward A. Cudahy, Edward Morris and Thomas E. Wilson.

The government found out that the packers were ahead of them in the matter of

food regulation, and the first suggestion of a responsible plan for meatless days came from Mr. Armour rather than from the government.

The packers were received at Washington under favorable auspices. They met Secretary Houston personally, as well as other high government officials, including the mem-



bers of the Council of National Defense. They were introduced officially by Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, and a member of the Council of National Defense.

#### Packers Take the Lead in Suggestions.

Not only were the plants and products of the great packinghouses offered to the government, but the services also of their experts and statisticians. The packers also agreed to the proposed plan to have federal licensing of food control agencies. They also agreed to the suggestion that the production of meat cattle be intensified; and further, they will work out a plan of meat conservation which will include the education of the public against waste.

They warned officials in Washington that meat cards will have to be resorted to in this country if time is not taken by the forelock.

Great good in other ways ought to come out of the meeting of the packinghouse leaders with Washington authorities. Government officials found out that they were human after all, and the packers in turn learned that the Secretary of Agriculture and other officials in Washington were really anxious for their co-operation.

Secretary Houston's price-fixing bill was worked over by Senator Gore and Representative Lever, respective chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, and will be introduced almost any day. It is said it will pass.

Representative Adamson introduced a bill, H. R. 3216, which would make unlawful the export of any article from the United States whenever during the war the President should find that it would be against the public safety and welfare. Fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and terms in jail from two to five years for violation of the law are provided for. It is understood that this bill has the approval of the administration, and an early and favorable report on it from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is expected.

Representative McCormick of Chicago introduced a bill, H. R. 3233, to organize a Volunteer Agricultural Reserve, and embodying the plan of the University of Illinois.

#### Government Control of Marketing.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has practically completed a legislative form for his plan for the proper control of the crops and of food regulation under war conditions. A suggestion that it might be wise to have authority lodged with the government to fix maximum prices is understood to be one of the features of the plan. This report will be made by Secretary Houston in response to a resolution drafted by Senator Reed of Missouri. The resolution passed the Senate only the other day and it requested the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to the Senate a plan for the regulation of the food crops of the country under the present conditions.

The attitude of Secretary Houston to the food crop question became known to some extent last week, when the secretary made public the report on the St. Louis convention. That report suggested the mobilization of 2,000,000 boys to work on the farms, the appropriation of \$25,000,000 to carry on the work and the cultivation of government lands. Secretary of the Interior Lane is

in hearty co-operation with the plan to utilize the public lands and is ready to make use of the force of his department to put the plan into operation.

Just at present Secretary Houston is anxious to do everything in his power to increase the planting of food crops. It is believed to be rather early at present to consider the question of fixing maximum prices to consumers, but it is realized that authority to fix such prices should be lodged in the President to be delegated to some executive.

#### More Proposed Regulatory Legislation.

Government control of the marketing of the country's agricultural products is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative H. W. Sumner, of Texas. The central idea of Mr. Sumner's bill is avoidance of the waste which now attends the bringing together of the producer and consumer of food, which results in thousands of tons of fruits and vegetables rotting on the ground each year because they will not pay the cost of harvesting, while in the cities a large part of the population is denied all save the merest necessities to eke out existence.

Mr. Sumner declares that his bill seeks to apply to the marketing of farm products the

same principles which are incorporated in the Federal farm loan act. This is a mere coincidence, however, as Mr. Sumner first introduced his bill in 1914, before the Federal Farm Loan act was formulated.

The similarity in principle between the two bills, he explains, is due to the similarity of the situation of the farmer in the sale of his credits and in the sale of his products. One bill seeks to standardize farm credits, the other to standardize farm products. One to bring the purchasers and the seller of farm credits into trading relationship, and the other to bring the seller and the buyer of farm products into trading relationship. Both bills seek to provide the necessary supervision and control over transactions to insure to both purchaser and seller that there will be integrity of transaction.

Mr. Sumner's bill also contemplates the creation of an advisory dispatching service in order that products, especially perishable products, may be distributed among the several markets in proportion to their respective needs, to the end that alternating congested markets with resultant waste and inadequate supplies with exorbitant prices be eliminated, and also that the best quantities of products which now waste in the fields may be got to market.

### Government Plan for Food Production and Conservation

An emergency appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be made available immediately for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the extraordinary needs of agriculture; an urgent call to all farmers to increase production and to housewives to avoid all food waste; the mobilization of over 2,000,000 unemployed boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years for service on the farms and in the production of food supplies and munitions; the enlistment of men unfitted for military service as an officially-recognized force for the production of necessities; a complete survey of the food supply; national systematic publicity of food prices; effective control of agencies for the manufacture and handling of foods; and price fixing, if necessary—these are among the leading recommendations of sixty-two officials representing State agricultural colleges and commissions of thirty-two States, from New York to the Rocky Mountains, who met at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture to confer with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture in St. Louis, April 10 and 11.

The conference, after dealing with the general problems of financing agriculture and organizing the Federal and State agencies for effective co-operation, made a special appeal to the patriotism of farmers, and recommended a definite programme particularly looking to the increase of cereal and leguminous food and meat and animal products. Home owners and their children were urged to produce as much food as possible in back yards and vacant lots and to can or preserve all surplus.

The conference, after thorough discussion, decided to deal with the whole subject of the food supply under four major divisions as follows:

1. Production and labor.
2. Distribution and prices.
3. Economy and utilization.
4. Effective organization.

A committee of fifteen, composed of State

commissioners of agriculture, representatives of State colleges, and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, was appointed. This committee appointed subcommittees from its membership to deal with each of the four problems. The committee then reported its findings to the general conference, which decided to express its views and to urge the courses of action as summarized below:

#### The Farmer's Responsibility.

Upon the farmer rests in large measure the final responsibility of winning the war in which we are now involved. The importance to the nation of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, can not be over-emphasized. The world's food reserve is very low. Therefore, the man who tills the soil and supports the soldier in the field, and the family at home, is rendering as noble and patriotic a service as is the man who bears the brunt of battle.

Within the next sixty days the final measure of crop acreage and food production for this year will have been established. We urge the importance of the immediate mobilization of all available service in performing the patriotic duty of providing and conserving food.

Because of the world shortage of food, it is scarcely possible that the production of staple crops by the farmer of the United States can be too great this year. There is every reason to believe that a generous price will be paid for the harvest of their fields.

#### Emergency Appropriation of \$25,000,000.

To meet the extraordinary needs of agriculture in this emergency we recommend that an appropriation of \$25,000,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, to be available immediately for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture in such manner as he may deem best.

The situation which now confronts our country is a great emergency—the greatest perhaps in its history. It is strongly urged that Congress and State legislatures, in passing laws or in making appropriations intended to carry out these or other plans for assuring an adequate food and clothing supply, should, so far as possible, be governed by the principle that when the emergency

(Continued on page 34.)

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### SALTPETER AND NITRATE OF SODA.

Lack of experience in the use of nitrate of soda as a substitute for saltpeter causes trouble. The following inquiry comes from a subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have been making Italian salami, but lately owing to the shortage of saltpeter we have been using nitrate of soda. Since using it our salami has been turning black, and we cannot get the red color as when using saltpeter. We are using about the same amount as we did of saltpeter. Can you tell us how to remedy this?

Very little saltpeter or nitrate of soda is used in the manufacture of sausage; usually one to two ounces per hundredweight of meat, finely pulverized, and of course thoroughly and equally distributed throughout the batch. Those who claim to know say that of double refined nitrate of soda it is advisable to use one-fifth, or 20 per cent. less, than of saltpeter. You may be using an inferior quality of nitrate of soda, or using too much, possibly.

Yours is the first complaint we have received since nitrate of soda has become more or less a general thing as a meat color producer and preservative. Years ago it was used (not nearly so pure then as now) on the coarser grades of dry salt meats with satisfactory results, and saltpeter was used on the export dry salt meats, especially the English cuts, and also in practically all pickles.

Of course saltpeter was not so costly at that time.

It may be that you are using too much nitrate of soda, or the condition of the meat used and the method of drying, or the method of handling throughout, may have something to do with your trouble.

### CURING AND STORING HOG MEATS.

The following inquiry has been received from a Southern wholesale butcher:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best temperature to keep a dressed hog in cold storage?

If stored for public, what charge is customary to make to pay all charges and show a reasonable profit to cold storage man?

In curing meat for public what is the best method figuring on the farmer doing his own killing, but having it cured in cold storage?

We will be obliged for any information you can give us with reference to dressed hogs, dry salt meat, both storing and curing, and dressed beef in connection with cold storage.

Regarding the temperature for storage, it all depends upon how long you propose to carry the dressed hogs. Hogs killed for immediate cutting are placed in the chill room, which is run down to about 36 deg. Fahr. in the first twelve hours; then gradually down to 30 deg. Fahr. in the next sixty hours, when they are ready to cut. If dressed hogs are to be carried for any length of time, they should be kept in a room around 12 to 15 deg. Fahr.

The charge in Chicago in "sharp freezer," in carload lots, for one kind of meat, and going out in carload lots, is 20 cents per 100 lbs. for the first sixty days, and 10 cents per 100 lbs. per month afterward. For less than carload lots and mixed cars the rate is higher. This, of course, includes unloading, storing and reloading.

We should consider it risky business curing farmer-killed and chilled hogs. Successful curing—that is, the avoidance of sour

meats in curing—depends entirely upon the proper chilling of the hog, especially during the first stage; viz., the elimination of all animal heat in a given time, then a steady, sure lowering of the temperature of the meat to a given point, as stated in answer to the first question. If the hogs are properly chilled curing is simple, providing cellars or curing rooms are kept at the proper temperatures, 36 to 40 degs. Fahr.

We should advise thorough "pumping" of meats cut from farmer-killed hogs, especially the joint meats, whether cured in dry salt or pickle. Pumping pickle should never be weaker than a saturated solution, 100 deg. on the salometer. The addition of a little saltpeter will raise the strength of the pickle.

A safe pickle may be made as follows: To each 12½ gals. of water add and thoroughly dissolve therein 20 lbs. of salt, 4 lbs. of sugar and ¾ lb. of saltpeter. This will test around 75 deg. and will cure a 16-lb. ham in sixty-five days. Use the pickle at 38 deg. Fahr. With dry salt meats, joints, pump and bulk in salt. Backs and bellies may be dipped in full strength pickle, then salted and bulked. If short ribs, they should be pumped.

Beef coolers should be around 40 to 45 deg. Fahr. when hot cattle are run in; then reduced gradually to 38 deg. Fahr. in twelve hours; then reduce gradually to 34 to 35 deg. Fahr., never lower. Air circulation in all coolers should receive proper attention.

### ALLSPICE.

A reader asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me just what variety of spice it is that is known as allspice.

Allspice is pimento or Jamaica pepper, and a product of the West Indies. It has an agreeable pungent, spicy flavor, and tastes and smells like a mixture of cloves, cinnamon and pepper. Hence the name allspice. It is a very popular sausage seasoning.

## \$23,000,000 a Year Saved by Swenson

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The total evaporating capacity of Swensons now installed is about 30,000,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours. This is approximately the amount used by cities in the class with Buffalo, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## THE CALL TO THE PEOPLE

The appeal of the President to the people of the United States to speak, act and serve together in the crisis that now confronts the country is an appeal that should reach every citizen. It has been printed in the daily newspapers, and we trust it has been carefully and thoughtfully read by every newspaper reader of sufficient age and education to comprehend it. To those not so blessed it should be explained. The National Provisioner prints it again, and gives it a prominent place in the columns of this trade paper, because we believe that no effort should be omitted to bring its meaning home to every citizen.

The President's counsel is good, and his logic is irrefutable. We avoided this contest as long as we could, but now we are in it because we believe it to be a righteous cause. There is not a single selfish element in what we are preparing to fight for. The President says we are to fight for the rights of mankind and the future peace and security of the world. That being the case, we must do our part to the utmost limit of our ability, individually and collectively.

And we must do it unselfishly and without regard to profit or individual advantage. We

must expect to sacrifice, not only in the mass, but individually. Each one of us must be prepared and willing to give up something, or, if necessary, every present comfort or convenience to achieve the end in view. It is not enough to hang out a flag and cheer for the Stars and Stripes. We must be ready to do the individual task given us to do, and to bear the burdens and deprivations, even the hardships which may come as a result of the effort necessary to contribute our share toward the general result.

Enlisting for the war is the first thought that naturally springs to mind. But the President tells us rightly that the placing of the army and navy on a war basis is the simplest part of the task. We have a part to play even more important than fighting, and that is to equip and supply the fighters, and to feed our allies and ourselves while we are doing it.

We are having it impressed upon us daily that the vital thing just now is to increase the food supply. The world's food reserves are low. The belligerent countries have practically ceased to be food producers to any practical extent, and other parts of the world have reported more or less reduced food supplies and more or less serious crop reductions. In the United States the crops have not been of bumper size and later crop reports are not encouraging.

This season's crops, especially those now about to be sown or planted, are the chief concerns of those upon whom the weight of responsibility rests. The food supply of the country must be increased, and the President and his co-workers urge upon the country through every possible channel and in every available way that no detail be overlooked in this effort to stimulate food production. They are saying in effect that "the American farmer may win or lose the war." The enlisting of a citizen army to raise crops is pronounced as important as the recruiting and drilling and arming of soldiers.

And crops include livestock. The meat supply is the most important problem, perhaps, because it is the most difficult of handling. The temptation to market livestock supplies to get the benefit of present abnormally high prices is a natural temptation, and difficult to resist. Every cow and sow and ewe sent to slaughter this spring means less meat for us and our fellow men next year. The drive for larger grain crops and other agricultural products is a simple proposition compared to the effort to secure immediate and extensive increase in meat production.

It is not surprising to find our big packers actually originating the suggestion for meatless days and for government regulation of meat production and meat prices. They are in a better position to realize the situation than anyone else, and they are patriotically

ready to submit themselves and their enterprises to any course of conduct the authorities may deem it wise to impose. More than that, by the very excellence of their organization and methods they are perhaps in a position to render more effective service to the government and to the cause in which the President summons the country to enlist than any other element of our economic structure.

The President makes his appeal to all classes—the farmer, the factory worker, the manufacturer, the railroad man—to speed up production and to enable the country to maintain production in every line at a point where it will be of maximum effectiveness in promoting the ends we have in view. His appeal to the individual consumer to economize, to avoid overindulgence, and, above all, to prevent waste, is one that should be especially noted, for it is a matter usually overlooked, but which is vital in the present crisis.

First, we must feed and equip our allies. Next, we must feed and equip our own forces. And third, we must take care of our home population so adequately that their efficiency will not be impaired for the work that is before them. It is a gigantic task, but it is one which we can accomplish if we rightly heed the President's appeal to speak, act and serve together.

The American packer has shown that he is ready and anxious to be commanded; that he has foreseen the importance of his industry in this crisis; that he has already anticipated the requirements of his country, and has placed his entire equipment of money, brains, machinery and experience loyally and joyfully subject to the call of the President of the United States!

## CO-OPERATIVE PACKING FAILS

Reports from Owatonna, Minn., state that stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company will receive \$65 on every \$100 of paid-up stock as their pro-rata share of the assets of the company, which has dissolved. Payment is to be made May 27, according to an announcement made by the directors after their meeting last Saturday.

More than 1,500 stockholders are interested in the company, which was organized to build a \$300,000 co-operative packing plant at Owatonna. Steps to liquidate the company's funds were taken several weeks ago, when the stockholders voted in favor of dissolution. The company had sold \$157,000 in stock up to the time of dissolution. Decision to abandon the enterprise even before the plant was built was taken because of the failure of similar enterprises in that section, which frightened the promoters and backers.

This sort of co-operation seems to be risky business for everybody except the promoters who may get their commissions before the collapse comes.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Baker cheese factory at Steuben, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The Macon Packing Company, Macon, Ga., will erect a packing plant to cost \$22,000.

The construction of a rendering plant in Perry, Ia., has been started by J. H. Danley.

It is reported that the capital stock of the Sea Island Cotton Oil Company, Charleston, S. C., may be increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Joyce-Laughlin Company, Peoria, Ill., to manufacture and deal in fruits, meats, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Chipley Packing Company, Chipley, Fla., has been organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and will build a packing plant at Chipley.

Jutz & Pfluke Packing Company, Utica, N. Y., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$12,000, by Lloys M. Pfluke, Fred E. Pfluke and Anton Jutz.

Joseph Will, Queens, N. Y., to deal in pork, provisions, etc., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,000, by Joseph Will, Amelia Will and Felix Lorey.

The Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, by Fred T. Fuller and George J. Sayer, both of Chicago, Ill.

The Gulf Fish Oil & Fertilizer Company,

Galveston, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are J. W. Nunn, Carl Biehl, Paul Lobit and others.

A packinghouse, with an annual capacity of 25,000 cattle, will be built by the Georgia Land & Livestock Company, Townsend, Ga. The officers are: J. R. Paschall, president, and E. M. Thorpe, vice-president.

Frank T. White, Nathan P. White, H. R. Whitney, George A. Mowrey, Charles H. Bitner and W. M. McGinnis have incorporated the Middlepoint Packing Company, Middlepoint, Ohio. Capital stock, \$30,000.

Solomon Solomont, head of the wholesale beef firm of S. Solomont & Sons, 21 South Market street, Boston, Mass., died at his home in Malden, Mass. Mr. Solomont was fifty-seven years old and was born in Russia.

D. H. Miller & Company, Moneta, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 with D. H. Miller of Moneta as president; P. W. Kessler of Roanoke, vice president, and J. M. Parker, Moneta, secretary.

The Clarksburg Soap & Refinery Company, Clarksburg, W. Va., with E. W. Fry, of 116 South Sixth street, as president, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$25,000, has taken over the Old Glen Elk Lumber Company's building and will equip plant for the manufacture of soap.

### APPEAL TO BANKS TO HELP.

Calling attention to what is called "an alarming outlook" as to the food situation, but pointing out a remedy, the National City Bank of New York City sent out an appeal to its correspondent banks and the public everywhere to do all they can to increase the food supply. "Intensive cultivation" is advised everywhere, and bankers, by reason of their relations with the business community, are urged to take the leadership in the interest of general co-operation. The appeal says:

"If we grow no more food than we did last year—and so far the outlook is for less—there is danger of a food situation such as the world in modern times has not dreamed of. No other country has the resources in land and population to meet this emergency but the United States. There is no business upon which all other business depends as upon this of growing a big crop in America this year. And the work must be started immediately. There is no time to wait on organization from outside. The emergency can be met only by spontaneous action in every State, county and school district forming local organizations."

### WILSON & CO. OFFICERS ELECTED.

A meeting of the board of directors of Wilson & Company was held on Tuesday, April 17, at which President Thomas E. Wilson and Vice-President James A. Howard were re-elected to those positions, as well as all other officers. The following additional vice-presidents were chosen: George H. Cowan, A. E. Petersen, John A. Hawkinson and V. D. Skipworth. The latter are all department heads and veteran packinghouse experts.

### DEATH OF LEO PFAELZER.

Leo Pfaelzer, head of the firm of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, packers, of Chicago, died at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago last Saturday after a short illness. He was thirty years of age and a native of Chicago. He succeeded his father, Louis Pfaelzer, at the head of the business upon the death of the latter ten years ago. He leaves a mother and sister.

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office of Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 P. M., April 27, 1917, for furnishing miscellaneous subsistence supplies under Schedule No. 1053. Further information upon application.

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**Hartford City, Indiana**

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Irregular—Trading Less Active—Hog Prices Firm—Movement Liberal—Government Control Agitated.

The movement of hog product values during the week has been irregular with at times rather wide daily fluctuations in the contract market, but there has been no particular evidence of depression or lack of demand, and recoveries from declines has been quite prompt. The position of the market is one which is naturally bringing a great deal of study as to the ultimate action of values. The situation is so serious in a way that representatives of the leading packing interests have been in Washington recently conferring with the government as to the situation of provisions and provisions supplies both for the government and for domestic consumption. Reports have been current that considerable quantities of meats are to be reserved for the government use when needed.

Press reports have indicated that the large interests have urged the government to take some steps looking to the control of values and also to the fixing of maximum and minimum prices. It is stated that Secretary Houston has drafted a bill the principles of which are approved by the President to be made effective if deemed advisable, if

there is evidence at any time of manipulation or monopoly in the question of food supplies or food prices. The persistent buying which naturally has been seen not only for the domestic trade on account of the great prosperity in the country, but the export demand which has been very persistent, together with the government buying which will come into the market in quite large amounts, has been and will continue to be a very strong influence to prevent any recession in values.

The tremendous newspaper agitation going on at present and which is supported by the activities of the government, State and municipal authorities over the question of adequate food supplies and necessity of using every effort to increase those supplies, is having a widespread influence in causing pronounced apprehension as to the available supplies of all foodstuffs. The effect of this has been to cause the buying wherever possible in much greater than usual quantities of food supplies which will keep, and this panic of the small consumer has undoubtedly had a very great deal to do with the high prices which have been forced in many commodities. This effect has been particularly noticeable in flour, in which the individual consumer who usually buys in small lots,

possibly one-eighth of a barrel, has, in a very large number of cases, amounting to almost a general condition, been buying in lots of one-half barrel to 4 or 5 barrels, resulting in extraordinary demand for wheat.

This condition has been noticeable in many other commodities, and there appears to be evidence that it has extended to some extent to the market for provisions, and will continue to be an influence until the apprehension of the individual buyer has been allayed in some way. The possibility that the government may step in and fix a maximum price for foodstuffs would tend to check the undue apprehension of the trade possibly if natural conditions do not presently develop to be a factor in the situation.

The mid-month report of the stock of product at Chicago was rather interesting, showing that the distribution was keeping up, notwithstanding the high prices. The figures for mid-April and the end of March this year compared with mid-April and the end of March last year reflect this condition. The figures follow:

	1917	
	Mid-Apr.	End March.
Pork, new, bbls.....	11,976	11,963
Pork, old, bbls.....	56	62
Lard, new, lbs.....	24,624,961	24,960,264
Lard, old, lbs.....	1,635,157	2,095,210
Short ribs, lbs.....	17,815,474	15,482,732
	1916	
	Mid-Apr.	End March.
Pork, new, bbls.....	11,952	12,506
Pork, old, bbls.....	8,327	7,677
Lard, new, lbs.....	74,395,316	74,385,323
Lard, old, lbs.....	2,660,520	4,707,300
Short ribs, lbs.....	21,349,283	23,187,473

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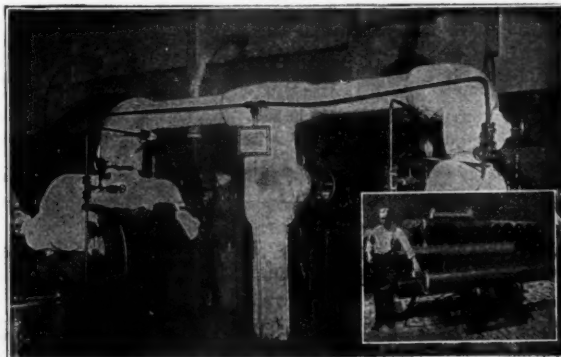
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CHICAGO



The price of hogs has continued very high during the week, last week's average being \$16.10, making a new high level and being nearly \$6.50 higher than for the corresponding time last year. The figures for all live-stock continue very high, but hogs are still leading in the advance as shown by the following comparison:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week .....	\$16.10	\$12.25	\$12.50	\$14.45
Previous week .....	15.35	12.15	12.25	14.35
Cor. week 1916 .....	9.70	9.35	8.15	10.75
Cor. week 1915 .....	7.30	7.75	7.75	9.70
Cor. week 1914 .....	8.75	8.60	6.20	7.50
Cor. week 1913 .....	9.05	8.45	6.35	8.10
Cor. week 1912 .....	7.95	7.65	5.70	7.50
Cor. week 1911 .....	6.25	6.05	4.15	5.45
Cor. week 1910 .....	9.20	7.60	7.85	9.25
Cor. week 1909 .....	7.25	6.15	5.60	7.90
Cor. week 1908 .....	5.85	6.25	5.85	7.25
Cor. week 1907 .....	6.65	5.60	5.90	8.10

Hog slaughtering for the week was 482,000, against 543,000 the previous week and 511,000 last year, and summer season to date 2,342,000, against 3,171,000 last year.

**LARD.**—The market has been very firm, with quick recoveries from the declines. Demand is very steady, but dealers are rather disposed to wait for the effect of the suggestion made by the packing interests as to prices and government action. Quoted city, \$21½@21¾; Western, \$21.65@21.75; Middle West, \$21.60@21.70; refined Continent, \$22.75; South American, \$23; Brazil, kegs, \$24; compound, \$17.50@17.75.

**PORK.**—The market is strong and higher. The demand continues and the supplies are small and readily absorbed at the high prices. Mess, \$40@40.50; clear, \$40@42, and family, \$42@43.

**BEEF.**—The position of cattle and other livestock with further buying reported for government account makes for great strength. Stocks are small and offerings, where obtainable, are readily taken. Mess, \$27@28; packet, \$29@30; family, \$30@31; extra India, \$47@49.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### BUSINESS MEN TO BOOM FOOD.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield sent out an appeal to the commercial organizations of the country this week to do their part in "talking up" and carrying out the nationwide plan for an increase in food production. He says:

Washington, April 14, 1917.

To Commercial Organizations:

The war in which we are now engaged is a war of economic resources. It is absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war that everyone make his or her contribution to the economic welfare of the country. The production of food is a vital and present duty resting on every man and woman who can help it along. Without food workmen can not work, nor can armies fight.

The food supply of the country must be increased, and I urge upon you to co-operate in every way with the Department of Agriculture in its campaign to increase the crops of the country. Will you not take this subject up at once with the membership of your association, pointing out to them the needs of the situation and urge immediate action? I suggest that every organization should have a committee on the production of foodstuffs and that the assistance of women's organizations be enlisted in the campaign.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, April 12, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Oil.	Bacon and Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tes. and Pkgs.
*Various, Various .....	3040	28348	27367	150	2334	36462		
Total .....	3040	28348	27376	150	2334	36462		

\*Details withheld by steamship company under Government order.

#### NO EXPORT INFORMATION

The U. S. Treasury Department has issued orders to Collectors of Customs to discontinue for the present the giving out of all detailed information of exports from the United States. This information therefore will not appear in the columns of The National Provisioner until such time as the Government recalls this order.

I need not point out that the planting season is at hand, and that any action to be effective must be taken at the earliest possible moment. In the United States, as in the warring countries of Europe, the effects of this struggle will be felt by everyone, and economic preparedness will greatly lessen the burden that we must carry.

Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,  
Secretary.

#### DELIVERY CAR AS ADVERTISEMENT.

"You might casually conclude that the least important element in selling a motor truck is its looks," says Ira L. Kohn, of the Crown Motors Corporation, metropolitan distributor of Kissel-Kar trucks. "When I tell you that many buyers nowadays are particular about the lines and general appearance of their delivery vehicles, you may therefore be surprised.

"Such, nevertheless, is the case, particularly among merchants and others who deliver household necessities. This class has come to regard their delivery equipment in the same light as their show windows—a thing that speaks for the class of the concern. That the smart appearing delivery service carries the best sort of cumulative advertising is a fact which is becoming generally recognized by those who wish to stand out in the mercantile world."

#### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 19.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days .....	4.72½
Cable transfers .....	4.76½
Demand sterling .....	4.75%
Commercial bills, sight .....	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days .....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days .....	4.69%
Paris—	
Commercial 90 days .....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days .....	5.76
Commercial, sight .....	5.72
Bankers' cables .....	5.70½
Bankers' checks .....	5.71½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables .....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days .....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables .....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight .....	40½
Commercial, 60 days .....	40½
Bankers' sight .....	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks .....	30.10

#### McKELLAR COLD STORAGE BILL.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee has reintroduced his measure formerly put forward in the House, when he was a member there, for the regulation of the cold storage business. War conditions and the need for the enlistment of all business enterprises in food conservation do not appear to affect Mr. McKellar's intention to harass the food industry.

The bill would forbid the transportation in interstate commerce of cold storage products which are adulterated or misbranded and fixes the terms for which specified articles may be carried in storage as follows: Beef, 7 months; veal and fish, 2 months; pork and mutton, 4 months; lamb, poultry and game, 3 months; eggs, 3 months (when held for a longer period than 3 months and not more than 7 months they must be appropriately labeled); butter, 3 months.

Articles which have been carried in cold storage would be required to be plainly marked to show date of production, packing and length of time held in storage. The use of false or misleading statements as to quantity, quality or character of articles held in cold storage would be forbidden. For misbranding or adulteration as defined by the bill there would be a penalty of a fine of \$500 to \$5,000 and imprisonment.

"Gentlemen's agreements," selling pools, corners, allotment of territory and similar practices in restraint of trade are forbidden under penalty of fine as high as \$10,000 and imprisonment. Packers of cold storage products would be required to report daily to the United States government receipts and deliveries under penalty of fine of \$1,000.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 14, 1917, with comparisons:

To—	Week ending April 14, 1917.	Week ending April 15, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to April 14, 1917.
United Kingdom .....	387	387	8,600
Continent .....	22	22	2,105
So. & Cen. Am. ....	204	204	5,921
West Indies .....	604	604	16,543
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	616	616	3,966
Other countries .....	8	8	319
Total .....	1,901	1,901	32,454

To—	Week ending April 14, 1917.	Week ending April 15, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to April 14, 1917.
United Kingdom .....	5,163,775	5,163,775	253,836,350
Continent .....	10,640,575	10,640,575	136,042,404
So. & Cen. Am. ....	121,986	121,986	995,332
West Indies .....	573,923	573,923	4,771,024
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	239,124	239,124	1,124,024
Other countries .....	596,736	596,736	3,966,000
Total .....	15,804,350	15,804,350	395,680,970

To—	Week ending April 14, 1917.	Week ending April 15, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to April 14, 1917.
United Kingdom .....	3,234,500	3,234,500	95,587,992
Continent .....	3,933,040	3,933,040	4,140,112
So. & Cen. Am. ....	250,902	250,902	11,605,315
West Indies .....	789,339	789,339	8,504,206
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	41,731	41,731	97,683
Other countries .....	114,200	114,200	713,121
Total .....	7,167,840	7,167,840	226,949,545

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	15,804,350	7,167,840	
Boston .....			
Philadelphia .....			
Baltimore .....			
New Orleans .....			
Galveston .....			
Montreal .....			
Quebec .....			
Total week .....	15,804,350	7,167,840	
Previous week .....	26,468,067	17,420,214	
Two weeks ago .....	699	12,118,921	5,065,678
Cor. week last y'r .....	1,901	22,168,359	12,075,534

\*Not reported.

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '16, to April 14, '17.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	6,490,500	12,003,900	5,513,000
Meats, lbs. ....	395,680,970	398,062,005	2,381,000
Lard, lbs. ....	226,949,545	244,396,057	17,446,512



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market continued quite strong at about the 14c. basis for city special tallow. Sentiment in the trade is correspondingly bullish due largely to the reiterated claims that fats and greases are scarce not only in Europe but in this country. The knowledge that the high prices do not stimulate free selling has much to do with the unwillingness to anticipate lower prices for tallow now. It is said that the big people in the trade are still confidently bullish, and they frequently show courage of their conviction by leading in the buying of tallow.

Political conditions are being closely followed, but are not having as much effect as might be supposed. Peace reports are lightly glided over and the market continues to be affected by the light offers and the continued demand. The London auction sale this week resulted in moderately higher prices, but comparatively little attention is being given to changes in grease and oil prices abroad, due to the fact that government control is so general.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 13¼@13½c., and city special at 14c. loose.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market continues firm and consumers have had to pay further advances for small amounts. There are claims of some sales as high as 18c., but bids are at 17½c., with offerings at 18c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is very strong for all grades influenced by the firmness in all edible fats. Extras are quoted at 23@23½c., nom., and medium at 20½@21c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—Prices have again advanced to further high levels. Demand is active, as this oil is still the cheapest oil available. Buying has taken up the supplies both on the spot and on the coast. The strength in linseed oil has had influence, and the situation is very firm. Prices on the coast are quoted at 12¼@12½c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 14@14¼c. for crude in bbls.

**CORN OIL.**—The market has again advanced. Demand is very persistent and supplies are steadily taken up. The advance in other oils makes a very strong position, and offerings are small. Demand prices are quoted 15¼@15½c. for crude.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is very firm. There appears to be no change in the position of supplies from abroad. Offerings for shipment are small and spot stocks are limited. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 15½@16c.; Cochin, 20@22c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market continues very strong. The demand is insistent and a very confident tone appears to prevail. Prospective supplies are small and there are no indications of a change in regard to the position abroad. Prime, red, spot, 13½@14c.; Lagos, spot, 14@15c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@19c.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market is very firm, with small offerings and moderate spot supplies. Prices quoted at \$1.15@1.20.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is very firm. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.20@1.30; 30, \$1.15@1.20, and prime, \$1@1.10.

**GREASE.**—The market is strong and higher. Demand has continued at the higher prices, and offerings are small at the high level of prices. Quoted: Yellow, 13¼@14c., nom.; bone, 13¼@14c., nom.; house, 13¼@14c.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 20, 1917, shows that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 84,045 quarters; to the Continent, 53,504 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 41,682 quarters; to the Continent, none; to the United States, none.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The federal government has discontinued the giving out of information concerning imports as well as exports, and official figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America are therefore not available from this source.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$3.00	\$4.00	450c.	300c.
Pork, barrels	3.00	4.00	450c.	300c.
Bacon	3.00	4.00	450c.	300c.
Canned meats	3.00	4.00	450c.	300c.
Lard, tierces	3.00	4.00	450c.	305c.
Tallow	3.00	4.00	450c.	300c.
Cottonseed oil	3.00	....	450c.	300c.
Oil Cake	3.00	....	....	200c.
Butter	3.00	4.00	450c.	400c.

No rates to Hamburg.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 19, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21½@21¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½@21¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½@22c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22¼@22½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22¼@23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23@24c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 31c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 19, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27@28c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. Clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 26c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24c.; city dressed hogs, 21½c.; city steam lard, 21½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22@23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21@22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20@21c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; skinned shoulders, 18½@19c.; boneless butts, 23@24c.; Boston butts, 20@21c.; spareribs, 15c.; neck ribs, 6c.; lean trimmings, 21@22c.; regular trimmings, 17@18c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 8c.; livers, 7c.; snouts, 7½@8c.; pig tongues, 17½@18c.

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## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 19, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Apr. 19, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
<b>From New York—</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>
Africa .....	—	1,002
Argentina .....	—	2,235
Australia .....	—	200
Bolivia .....	—	77
Brazil .....	—	911
British Guiana .....	—	251
Central America .....	—	513
Chile .....	—	1,172
Cuba .....	—	9,066
Denmark .....	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana .....	—	738
Ecuador .....	—	16
England .....	—	3,356
France .....	—	2,815
French Guiana .....	—	709
Haiti .....	—	169
Italy .....	—	700
Mexico .....	—	348
Netherlands .....	—	39,412
Newfoundland .....	—	475
Norway .....	—	18,113
Pacific Islands .....	—	3
Panama .....	—	1,414
Peru .....	—	2
San Domingo .....	—	1,465
Scotland .....	—	550
South America, other .....	—	1,495
Sweden .....	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia .....	—	96
Uruguay .....	—	1,430
*Various .....	—	38,424
Venezuela .....	—	18
West Indies, other .....	—	5,689
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>149,428</b>
<b>*From New Orleans—</b>		
Cuba .....	—	1,454
Mexico .....	—	1,035
Norway .....	—	23,200
Panama .....	—	760
West Indies .....	—	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26,458</b>
<b>From Philadelphia—</b>		
Argentina .....	—	47
Netherlands .....	—	5,847
Scotland .....	—	442
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,336</b>
<b>From Savannah—</b>		
Netherlands .....	—	1,648
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,648</b>
<b>From Michigan—</b>		
Canada .....	—	39,878
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>39,878</b>
<b>From Buffalo—</b>		
Canada .....	—	1,750
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,750</b>
<b>From St. Lawrence—</b>		
Canada .....	—	1,426
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,426</b>
<b>From other ports—</b>		
Mexico .....	—	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>

	Week ending Apr. 19, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
<b>Recapitulation—</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>	<b>Bbls.</b>
From New York .....	—	149,428	273,179
From New Orleans .....	—	26,458	96,361
From Galveston .....	—	—	2,174
From Baltimore .....	—	—	1,499
From Philadelphia .....	—	6,336	953
From Savannah .....	—	1,648	3,580
From Norfolk and Newport News .....	—	—	4,698
From Boston .....	—	—	2
From San Francisco .....	—	—	221
From Mobile .....	—	—	3,440
From Michigan .....	—	39,878	49,040
From Buffalo .....	—	1,750	8,185
From St. Lawrence .....	—	1,426	8,966
From Dakota .....	—	3,449	4,464
From Vermont .....	—	9	33
From other ports .....	—	9	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>230,391</b>	<b>456,798</b>

\*Information withheld by Government order.

## VROOMAN WARNS THE SOUTH.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman has been making a tour of the South warning the people of that section that they must be prepared to produce what they eat if they would avoid famine.

"If the military necessities of the country should tie up the transportation system the South would go hungry," he asserted. "This is a fair warning, given in all sober seriousness," he said, after quoting figures which indicated the South annually imports nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. Mr. Vrooman urged that every vacant lot be cultivated "at this critical time, when every nation in the old world is on short rations and the time near when the people of the United States may be compelled to go on a war diet, too."

## TEXAS CRUSHERS AT GALVESTON.

The Executive Committee of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association met at Dallas this week and decided to hold the 23rd annual convention of that organization at Galveston on May 28, 29 and 30. The Rules Committee meeting will be held three days in advance of the convention. The usual plans for delightful entertainment of visitors will be made by the Galveston members, and there promises to be a big attendance.

## 21st Annual Meeting

of the

## Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association

will be held at

DALLAS, TEXAS

May 14, 15, 16, 1917

ARE YOU GOING?

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 19, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.05; stocks very nearly exhausted. Meal, \$36@37, as to location. Hulls, \$17, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 19, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil strong at \$1.05. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$40. Prime hulls, \$17½ loose, \$19½@20 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 19, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil \$1.03 bid, \$1.05 asked; stocks decreasing as mills close for the season. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher at \$44; 7½ per cent. meal, \$42; 7 per cent. meal, \$38.50. Loose hulls steady at \$18.50; sacked, \$21; all short ton, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 20, 1917.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; mills pretty well sold up. Prime crude, \$1.03; refined, \$1.10. No quotations on loose cake, Galveston.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 18, 1917.—From last week's closing prices the market moved up some 46 to 66 points; or within a few points of the high records established last week. Fluctuations in the surrounding markets and the political news influenced considerable of the trading. The heavy buying for export, together with the good compound lard trade, were probably the main factors. The strong grease and tallow markets were also a factor. Uncertainty in regard to what the Government will do as to the controlling of the prices of all foodstuffs has lately unsettled all markets, and during the past few days the market has fluctuated quite heavily both ways. At one time reactions of as much as 42 points from the top prices were scored.

Under present existing conditions opinions as to the course of the market are valueless. We, however, look for sudden and sharp fluctuations during the coming week.

	Close April 11.	Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low.	Close April 18.	Bid.	Asked.
May .....	\$15.30	\$15.32	\$15.81	\$15.23	\$15.45	\$15.75		
July .....	15.17	15.19	15.83	15.28	15.45	15.67		
August .....	15.16	15.19	15.81	15.26	15.66	15.69		
Sept. ....	15.14	15.17	15.80	15.27	15.66	15.67		
Oct. ....	14.70	14.73	15.34	14.80	15.32	15.34		
Nov. ....	14.37	14.39	14.83	14.43	14.75	14.76		

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 19.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmaker's supplies, are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¾@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 5½c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 13½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 15c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17@18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.35@1.40 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.40 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, \$15½@16c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 14@14½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.15@1.18 per gal.; soya bean oil, 13¾@14c. per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.20 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 14c. per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; prime packers' grease, 12½@13c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 54@55c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 44½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 40½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 55@56c. per lb.

## COTTONSEED OIL WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Continues Strong—Prices Near Their Highest—All Oils and Fats Rule Strong—Less Speculation Due to High Levels and Patriotism—New Crop Conditions Soon As a Factor.**

Cotton oil futures at New York are still within striking distance of the 16c. a pound basis. Crude oil in the southeast has been reported at close to the basis of \$1.05, and at special points this price has been readily paid. Thus the very high prices continue and there is evidence of the country accustoming itself to the hitherto unheard of prices. There would be more complaint of dissatisfaction if it were not for the fact that all oils, fats and greases remain at their very high figures, with a similar condition in virtually everything that is quotable, such as metals, foodstuffs, cotton, wool, etc.

There is really a curtailment in the speculation of the markets where speculation is possible, and in this curtailment cotton oil has shared. Some of the leading houses frankly say that they are holding down transactions of outsiders, large margins being insisted upon, while the heavy margins demanded all around and the violent fluctuations preclude the real small element from making free commitments in the market. Latterly, there is a tendency in some quar-

ters to discourage outside business because of patriotism.

It is realized that with our country at war, and foodstuff prices already at levels where shuddering is warranted, that another wave of speculative buying would be un-American. Moreover, there is a bill, not yet passed, but ratified nevertheless by the President, that calls for the fixing of prices of foodstuffs by the Government when the necessity arises. The purport of this bill is not to reduce prices to a level that would amount to partial confiscation for those who have products to sell, but to place maximum and minimum prices.

In this connection it would seem well to bear in mind that the Government has seen fit to close contracts on copper on the basis of under 17c. a pound, with the open market at higher than 32c.; a similar step was taken in regard to steel; other plants have been offered to the Government, for instance the great packing plants of our country, and in other cases, orders are being placed so as to net the seller a profit of ten per cent. on orders. This is the case with the large Government orders given to the American Woolen Company.

There is no evidence of the interest in cotton oil diminishing, however. Those who distribute actual cotton oil claim greater

channels for it than hitherto. The new crop will soon be a factor, and when this has its influence, the general political situation may have changed so as to bring normal factors into play. In the meantime, there is also a broadening of trade contemplated as regards the already large contract market at New York, some of the oldest commission houses now preparing to deal in cotton oil and cotton oil contracts.

As far the new crop is concerned, the discounts of new oil are really small. October at New York selling only 35 points under August, and November only 60 points under, or less than 5c. per gallon under October. These prices presage very high prices for seed, but of course much depends upon the cotton crop and the political conditions the world over.

An estimate has been made by the Watkins Bureau for H. F. Bachman & Company, placing the probable cotton area at 37,000,000 acres, against 36,030,000 a year ago, an increase of 2.7 per cent., and the probable use of fertilizer at 7.5 per cent. increase. This report, which takes in all important districts of the South, further says that the weather has been decidedly unfavorable for the cotton plant over a large area of the belt, 437 counties reporting preparations 15 days behind normal, 45 counties partly behind, and 212

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Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.



counties claim favorable conditions as a whole. Labor is reported scarce over a greater part of the cotton producing sections.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 14, 1917.—Spot, \$15; April, \$15.20; May, \$15.45@15.50; June, \$15.49@15.51; July, \$15.48@15.49; August, \$15.44@15.46; September, \$15.45@15.47; October, \$15@15.04; November, \$14.59@14.63. Total sales, 7,900 bbls. Sales were: P. crude, S. E., \$13.47@13.60; May, 100, \$15.34; July, 800, \$15.49@15.41; August, 2,500, \$15.46@15.38; September, 1,600, \$15.47@15.38; October, 2,700, \$15@14.91; November, 200, \$14.60.

Closing prices, Monday, April 16, 1917.—Spot \$15.45; April \$15.45@15.75; May, \$15.79@15.81; June, \$15.80@15.84; July, \$15.80@15.81; August, \$15.80@15.82; September, \$15.81@15.83; October, \$14.34@15.40; November, \$14.83@14.88. Total sales, 30,900 bbls. Sales were: P. crude, S. E., \$13.87, nom.; May, 3,500, \$15.81@15.40; July, 7,400, \$15.83@15.49; August, 8,800, \$15.81@15.46; September, 9,700, \$15.80@15.47; October, 1,300, \$15.32@15.05; November, 200, \$14.63.

Closing prices Tuesday, April 17, 1917.—Spot, \$15.25@15.75; April, \$15.25@15.75; May, \$15.54@15.58; June, \$15.54@15.58; July, \$15.54@15.55; August, \$15.55@15.56; September, \$15.56@15.57; October, \$15.25@15.26; November, \$14.68@14.70. Total sales, 54,200 bbls. Sales were: P. crude, S. E., \$13.47 bid; May, 1,500, \$15.68@15.55; June, 100, \$15.67; July, 17,000, \$15.70@15.52; August, 4,500, \$15.68@15.54; September, 8,400, \$15.68@15.54; October, 15,500, \$15.30@15.20; November, 7,000, \$14.74@14.66.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 18, 1917.—Spot, \$15.40@15.75; April, \$15.35@15.65; May, \$15.65@15.75; June, \$15.63@15.70; July, \$15.65@15.67; August, \$15.66@15.69; September, \$15.66@15.67; October, \$15.32@15.34; November, \$14.75@14.76. Total sales, 41,200 bbls. Sales were: P. crude S. E., \$13.80@14; May, 1,500, \$15.70@15.50; July, 19,600, \$15.68@15.41; August, 4,400, \$15.68@15.43; September, 7,800, \$15.70@15.48; October, 5,000, \$15.35@15.15; November, 3,000, \$14.77@14.56.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 19, 1917.—Spot, \$15.40@15.75; April, \$15.50@15.75; May, \$15.79@15.81; June, \$15.75@15.82; July, \$15.77@15.79; August, \$15.77@15.79; September, \$15.77@15.78; October, \$15.41@15.42; November, \$14.81@14.83. Sales were: P. crude S. E., \$13.87@14; May, 2,300, \$15.80@15.75; July, 13,400, \$15.85@15.75; August, 2,400, \$15.83@15.75; September, 8,700, \$15.83@15.74; October, 10,700, \$15.42@15.38; November, 6,500, \$14.85@14.80. Total sales, 44,000 bbls..

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### CRUSHERS' CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

Dallas, Texas, is making great preparations to entertain the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in convention on May 14, 15 and 16. The following chairmen of local committees have been appointed and are at work, their names being guarantee of the results which will accrue: Executive Committee: W. I. Yopp, general chairman; Jo W. Allison, chairman Program Arrangement Committee; D. G. Dunlap, chairman Finance Committee; Edgar L. Flippen, chairman Reception Committee; J. S. LeClerc, chairman Hotel Committee; R. L. Heflin, chairman City Clubs Committee; John L. Puterbaugh, chairman Country Clubs and Golf Committee; W. S. Fontaine, chairman Automobile Committee; A. A. Frierson, chairman Registration and Badges Committee; Clarence Martin, chairman Publicity Committee; Carr P. Collins, general secretary; Mrs. D. G. Dunlap, chairman Ladies' Reception Committee.

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## PEANUTS AS CROP IN BOLL WEEVIL TERRITORY

### Comparison of Returns from Peanuts and Cotton

By Dr. J. N. Harper, Director Farm Service Department of the Soil Improvement Committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association.

There is an old saying that it is unwise "to carry all of your eggs to market in one basket" and our farmers should be careful not to venture their living on one crop, especially cotton, in the face of the boll weevil.

It has been the experience of those farmers who have succeeded under boll weevil conditions, that reduced acreage and improved methods of cultivation are best. They have also learned that it is well to diversify crops, and practice proper rotations.

While cotton will doubtless always be the great money crop of the South, it has been found that the peanut is a good substitute for it, especially on light, sandy soils. A number of farmers on the coastal plains of the Carolinas and Georgia are obtaining as much as 50 to 100 bushels of nuts per acre with proper cultivation and fertilization.

The demand for peanuts is steadily increasing. Many millions of bushels are used by the candy trade of this country. A great and rapidly increasing quantity is being crushed for the production of oil for which there is a ready market. Considerable quantities of this oil and other products of the peanut have been coming from foreign countries, but now the cottonseed-oil mills of the South are preparing to manufacture peanut oil, and are in the market for nuts, at good prices.

One bushel of Spanish peanuts will yield a gallon of oil and about twenty pounds of oil cake and hulls. The cake is splendid stock food, especially for young animals, dairy cattle and hogs. If hogs are fed peanut cake their meat will not be soft as is the case when they are fed the whole nut. Nor will their lard have a high percentage of stearine which packers do not desire. Even when hogs are finished on corn the trouble is still present, therefore the farmer can produce

better meat by selling the nuts or exchanging them for peanut meal cake. The oil is so valuable that a profitable exchange can be readily made.

The peanut vines are also excellent food for young stock and work animals. When properly cured it makes a splendid hay, fully as good as cowpea hay. While practically new on the market, its value has been so quickly realized that the demand is greater than the supply.

#### Soils.

Peanuts do best on well drained, light gray, sandy loams. The color of the soil affects the color of the nut. Light colored soils produce nuts with clean, bright shells, while red or dark soils naturally stain the hulls and reduce their market price to the confectionery trade, but these stained nuts find ready acceptance at the oil mills. Peanuts make good yields on clay soils that are loose and friable, but do not do so well on stiff soils because the pegs on which the peanuts are developed cannot readily penetrate them.

#### Fertilizers

It is not advisable to use large quantities of stable manure for peanuts on account of the fact that it is liable to produce too much vine.

The best fertilizer for the peanut is one containing a high percentage of acid phosphate. The acid phosphate furnishes phosphorus and at the same time a form of lime that is particularly well suited to peanuts, that is, sulphate of lime. Lack of lime will cause a large percentage of "pops," that is, shells without nuts. Potash is also necessary but on account of the present condition of the potash market the farmer is forced to limit himself to smaller quantities than under ordinary circumstances. Under existing conditions we would suggest the following formula for peanuts:

12 per cent. phosphoric acid,  
2 per cent. ammonia,  
2 per cent. potash.

When potash is not available a 12 per cent.

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phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. ammonia fertilizer is recommended.

This should be applied at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre. If the soil is sour, an application of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre will be helpful. If the soil is well drained, however, and a good supply of phosphoric acid is used, it will not be necessary to apply any limestone. The peanut being a legume, gathers some nitrogen from the air like cowpeas, but not in sufficient quantities for the plant's full needs, hence some ammonia must be used in the fertilizer.

#### Preparation of the Land

Preparation of the soil for peanuts is the same as for cotton and corn. The land should be plowed broadcast from six to eight inches deep and should be thoroughly harrowed to get a good seed bed and quick germination. The land should be prepared as early as possible in the spring and allowed to settle before planting. Just previous to planting, young weeds and grass should be destroyed by the use of a disk or a smoothing harrow, or by any implement that will destroy weeds and put the soil in good mellow condition.

Peanuts should be planted about the same time as cotton. While early planting usually gives the best results, they may be planted, however, any time from the middle of April to the last of May. The Spanish variety can be planted later; in fact, some farmers plant this variety with success after a grain crop.

The distance between the rows should be about 2½ feet. The rows should be laid off with a six- or eight-inch scooter and in this open furrow the fertilizer can be applied by the use of a machine. After the fertilizer is applied a low bed should be made on top of the furrow by means of a Dixie or other turn plow. A disk harrow is sometimes used to advantage for this purpose. Before planting, this bed should be smoothed with a spiked tooth harrow or heavy weeder. Then the seed can be planted with a machine that will both plant and cover at the same time. A number of good planters are made for this purpose. If the nuts are planted by hand, open the furrow with a small scooter and drop the seed about every 8 to 10 inches, covering them from 1 to 2 inches.

It is not necessary to shell the Spanish variety before planting, but the pods should be broken in two. The large varieties should be shelled. The Spanish peanut should be soaked over night in luke-warm water to hasten germination, but the soaked pods must be used at once, else the seed value will be lost if allowed to dry. If the soil is dry at the time of planting, it would be better to shell the nuts so as to start an early growth. Shelling nuts for planting should always be done by hand. To plant an acre of the Spanish variety requires one and a half to two bushels of unshelled nuts.

#### Varieties and Cultivation

A number of varieties of peanuts are grown in this country but the variety that gives the best results is the White Spanish. It is one of the earliest of the American varieties.

It has an upright growth and the pods are clustered at the base of the plant, therefore they can be harvested economically. This variety requires about four months from planting to maturity.

Should the farmer fail to get a good stand, it will be necessary to replant. This should be done not later than two weeks after the first planting.

Peanuts must be kept free from grass and weeds. As soon as the young plants get well above the ground, a weeder should be used to destroy the young grass and weeds, and at the same time form a dust mulch. If the soil has been packed by rain, it may be necessary to use some form of a cultivator. Frequent use should be made of the weeder. The dirt should be gradually worked to the plant and there should be plenty of loose earth around the plant when it begins to peg.

If the grass cannot be kept down with the weeder, it will be necessary to hoe the plants. Usually one hoeing is sufficient. It is absolutely necessary to keep the ground in good tilth especially during the blooming stage, when the pegs begin to penetrate the soil. Care should be taken not to cover up the blossoms as proper pollenization will be prevented. To obtain the best results grass must be kept pulled from between the runners. After the plants have made considerable growth, care should be taken not to disturb them while cultivating.

The peanut, having a tap root, can withstand considerable dry weather, and if the proper cultivation is given good yields can be made in spite of protracted droughts.

#### Harvesting

Harvesting should begin when most of the pods are well filled or when the leaves first begin to fall from the vines. The vines make a valuable hay, and therefore the crop should be harvested before the leaves fall, as hay secured after this is of little value.

If the crop is late care should be taken to harvest the hay before frost. While vines will be ruined by frost, little harm is done to the nuts unless they are intended for seed.

Peanuts can be harvested with a turn plow from which the mold board has been removed, care being taken not to sever the pods from the branches. The vines can then be pulled out by hand. A specially devised plow is

now sold that will harvest the nuts at one operation.

After the vines have been removed from the soil, they should be placed in small piles on every third or fourth row and allowed to dry a few hours. They may then be stacked around poles that have been securely driven in the ground. These poles are about seven to eight feet high and have nailed at their base two cross pieces about two feet long at right angles to each other and about eight inches above the ground, to hold up the vines. In stacking the vines on these poles care should be taken to turn the nuts inward so as to protect them from the rain. A small space for ventilation should be left around each pole. After stacking, hay or grass can be piled on top to shed the water and protect the peanut hay from the weather.

After the stacks have stood four or five weeks and the hay and nuts have thoroughly dried, a specially devised threshing machine can be used in threshing the nuts from the hay.

It costs about 20 cents per bushel to have them picked by hand. A good machine will (Concluded on page 43.)

#### PEANUTS AS A CASH CROP

By D. B. Osborne.

To make money is the object of the farmer as well as of the manufacturer or the merchant.

Real profit is the difference between the market value of a commodity over its cost of production. A crop that has not a "Cash Surrender Value" (in an uninterrupted market demand) beyond its cost of production, cannot be considered as a crop grown for real profit, although an indirect profit may result in reducing the cost of a money crop.

#### Money Crop Gives Real Profit

It is the money crop that gives real profit to the farm and a money crop can only be a crop of a known market value immediately convertible into money in any town at any time.

For years cotton has been the only crop

## HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

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## VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

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# **ANNOUNCEMENT**

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where, with our six story building and large modern coolers, we will have the facilities to meet large demands of the trade for

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We will also be in a position to take care of export orders, and exporters will find it to their interest to consult us first.

We will be pleased to have our local friends visit us frequently.

To our out of town friends we extend a cordial and standing invitation to make our office their headquarters when in New York.

**J. S. HOFFMAN CO., Inc.**  
**MAIN OFFICE: CHICAGO, ILL.**

grown in the South that has a "Cash Surrender Value" and the absence of other money crops has been the chief difficulty under which the Southern farmer has labored.

The problem of supplying the Southern farmer with a cash market for other crops that would yield to him as much or more profit than he derives from the cotton crop, has seriously engaged the attention of the farmer and his true friends, and with the assistance of the boll weevil, they have found a solution of the problem in peanuts.

The peanut crop offers wonderful opportunities. It can be grown over the entire South with profit.

It reaches its perfection in growth and yield on well drained, gray, sandy loam soils such as exist in the coastal plains along the Atlantic seaboard, which territory is now either occupied or is being rapidly encroached upon by the boll weevil.

There is a constant demand at a "Cash Surrender Value" from a market that would be difficult to glut with the peanut, for the reason that there are five avenues of profit.

### **Five Avenues of Profit.**

First: Progressive oil mills throughout the South are eager buyers of the peanut and offer a spot cash market at very remunerative prices. The oil is in great demand.

Second: The nut and vines are a splendid feed for cattle, producing a quick growth of firm and tender meat. A profit in the sales of cattle thus fed and fattened is a certainty.

Third: The best quality of peanuts find a ready sale at top prices to the manufacturers of candy, of peanut butter and other confections.

Fourth: Peanut cake (from the oil mills),

fed to hogs, makes a vigorous growth and gain in weight and, when properly "finished off" with corn, gives a firm meat with the fat containing a proper proportion of stearine for making good firm lard.

Feeding the whole nut to the hog is a mistake for two reasons: First, the value or profit from the soil is lost, and second, the oil of the nut gives an excess of oil over stearine and produces in the hog a soft, flabby meat, the fat of which will not produce lard of a proper consistency.

Fifth: The peanut being a legume, is a soil builder and adds nitrogen to the soil and works in splendidly in a rotation with cotton or with corn, both of which crops are voracious feeders on nitrogen and requiring clean culture, rapidly deplete the soil of its nitrates.

### **Proper Fertilization**

Because it is a legume, many people believe that it requires no fertilizers and in this they are badly mistaken. Nitrogen gathering nodules do not begin to form on the roots of the plant until the nut is two-thirds matured and if through lack of proper nourishment the plant is allowed to languish until this stage is reached, the crop will be greatly curtailed and profits lost.

The plant requires a sufficient amount of nitrogen from a quick acting source to carry it to the nodule-forming period while the presence in sufficient quantities of phosphoric acid and potash is essential during the growth and maturity of the plant.

An application of a fertilizer containing 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid, 1½ to 2 per cent. ammonia and 2 per cent. potash, applied at the rate of from 400 to 600 pounds per acre, will make a crop of both nuts and hay sufficient to return the cost of the fertilizer and leave a very handsome profit, while an unfertilized crop will barely return the cost of production.

### **The Profit Value**

The profit value of an acre of well cultivated and fertilized peanuts is equal to the

profit value of an acre of cotton producing two-thirds of a bale to the acre.

The following tabulated cost and value estimated by Dr. J. N. Harper, clearly proves this point:

Comparative costs per acre of cotton and peanuts:

Cotton	Per Acre	Peanuts
Cost		Cost
\$1.50	Breaking land .....	\$1.50
	Harrowing land .....	.25
.50	Hauling fertilizers .....	.50
.25	Laying off land .....	.25
.25	Applying fertilizer .....	.25
.50	Bedding on fertilizer .....	.50
.25	Harrowing before planting .....	.25
.75	Seed .....	2.00
8.00	Fertilizers .....	8.00
.25	Planting .....	.25
5.50	Cultivation .....	2.50
5.00	Harvesting .....	14.00
2.00	Preparing for market .....	2.50
1.75	Marketing .....	2.00
8.00	Rent .....	8.00
\$34.50		\$42.75

\*If harvested by machine the cost will be less.

Comparison of returns from cotton and Peanuts:

333 lbs. lint cotton at 15c. lb. ....	\$49.95
667 lbs. cotton seed at \$50.00 ton. ....	16.66

Gross profit .....	66.61
Cost of cotton .....	34.50

Net profit cotton .....	32.11
75 bushels peanuts at 80c. bushel. ....	\$60.00
1 ton peanut hay at \$15.00 ton. ....	15.00

Gross profit .....	75.00
Cost of peanuts .....	42.75

Net profit peanuts .....

Get into the band wagon and become independent. Two strings to your bow—cotton and peanuts. Have a cash crop in spite of the boll weevil.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, April 20.—Market steady; prime Western, \$22; Middle West, \$21.80@21.90; city steam, 22@22½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$23.25; South American, \$23.50; Brazil, kegs, \$24.50; compound, 17½@18c., all nominal.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 20.—Copra fabrique, 230 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 225 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 20.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 118s. 6d.; New York, 112s. 6d.; picnic, 96s.; hams, long, 127s.; American cut, 132s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 132s. 6d.; long clear, 133s.; short back, 132s.; bellies, 134s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 130s.; American, refined, 28-lb. box, 132s.; May, 126s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 162s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 59s. 6d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was very quiet, with values showing moderate decline.

### Tallow.

Trade was quiet with but little stuff offering. Special loose is quoted at 14c. nominal.

### Oleo Stearine.

Prices were very steady and supplies available are small. Oleo is quoted at 17@17½c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was active with values somewhat lower on the decline in lard and quieter commission house buying.

Market closed weak. Sales, 53,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$15@15.50. Crude, Southeast, \$13.60 bid. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$15@15.50; May, \$15.50@15.54; June, \$15.50@15.54; July, \$15.50@15.51; August, \$15.49@15.52; September, \$15.51@15.52; October, \$15.21@15.22; November, \$14.60@14.62.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 20.—Hogs slow to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$15.35@15.80; light, \$14.60@15.70; mixed, \$15.15@15.90; heavy, \$15.15@15.95; rough heavy, \$15.15@15.35; Yorkers, \$15.25@15.45; pigs, \$10@13.90; cattle slower to weaker; heaves, \$9@13.25; cows and heifers, \$5.60@11; Western, \$9@11. Calves, \$8.50@12.75; sheep, shade higher; lambs, \$11.90@15.20; Western, \$10.80@12.80; native, \$10.60@12.65; yearlings, \$11.70@14.30.

Omaha, April 20.—Hogs strong, at \$14.60@15.65.

Buffalo, April 20.—Hogs steady; on sale, 2,400, at \$16@16.40.

Kansas City, April 20.—Hogs steady, at \$14.95@15.80.

St. Joseph, April 20.—Hogs steady, at \$15.10@15.90.

Sioux City, April 20.—Hogs steady, at \$15@15.65.

Louisville, April 20.—Hogs steady, at \$14.35@15.60.

St. Louis, April 20.—Hogs steady, at \$15.45@15.90.

Indianapolis, April 20.—Hogs steady, at \$15.50@16.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchasers of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,128	23,400	19,977
Swift & Co.	7,336	10,000	24,646
Morris & Co.	6,139	6,700	6,655
Wilson & Co.	5,479	8,500	8,158
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	687	6,100	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,801	5,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,791	...	...

Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,200 hogs; others, 6,900 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,087	7,312	2,493
Fowler Packing Co.	665	...	722
Wilson & Co.	3,995	5,910	2,909
Swift & Co.	4,407	5,193	5,924
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,400	5,298	4,235
Morris & Co.	3,913	5,569	4,811
Others	107	969	45

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,290	6,385	5,051
Swift & Co.	6,337	9,005	10,372
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,057	10,066	10,178
Armour & Co.	5,059	10,203	10,335
Swartz & Co.	...	1,440	...
J. W. Murphy	...	13,929	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 173 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 654 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 33 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 31 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,355	4,709	2,538
Swift & Co.	3,450	4,996	2,160
Armour & Co.	2,714	4,002	2,480
East Side Packing Co.	176	1,363	...
Independent Packing Co.	519	804	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	3	392	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	39	416	...
American Packing Co.	...	329	...
Krey Packing Co.	6	867	...
J. H. Helz Provision Co.	...	125	...
Hell Packing Co.	1	707	...
Others	389	16,572	756

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,025	8,006	...
Armour & Co.	1,920	9,732	...
Swift & Co.	74	5,057	...
Others	51	465	...

The Rath Packing Co., 233 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 35 cattle; R. Hurn Packing Co., 193 cattle; J. A. Hornell & Co., 352 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 1,224 hogs; Statter & Co., 41 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 108 cattle.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 14, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	41,738
Kansas City	20,817
Omaha	19,565
East St. Louis	11,757
St. Joseph	7,482
Cudahy	677
Sioux City	4,313
New York and Jersey City	8,863
Philadelphia	3,920
Denver	1,782
Oklahoma City	4,947

HOGS.	
Chicago	98,782
Kansas City	34,706
Omaha	36,748
East St. Louis	35,390
St. Joseph	30,849
Cudahy	3,094
Sioux City	19,328
Ottumwa	6,368
Cedar Rapids	5,982
New York and Jersey City	18,129
Philadelphia	6,702
Denver	6,322
Oklahoma City	13,934

SHEEP.	
Chicago	58,805
Kansas City	21,100
Omaha	31,830
East St. Louis	7,793
St. Joseph	17,068
Cudahy	23
Sioux City	1,289
New York and Jersey City	18,541
Philadelphia	5,960
Denver	4,457
Oklahoma City	390

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	7,000	2,000
Kansas City	400	1,000	500
Omaha	100	8,000	200
St. Louis	270	2,000	...
St. Joseph	100	3,000	...
Sioux City	600	4,000	...
St. Paul	500	800	...
Oklahoma City	100	1,300	...
Fort Worth	700	2,000	500
Milwaukee	20	...	...
Denver	2,500	371	461
Louisville	200	700	50
Detroit	...	280	...
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	721	...
Indianapolis	350	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	100	2,800	...
Buffalo	150	4,000	1,000
Cleveland	160	1,500	200
New York	437	1,375	772
Toronto, Canada	409	703	...

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917.

Chicago	19,000	36,000	19,000
Kansas City	13,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	8,500	9,000	11,500
St. Louis	4,500	10,000	1,700
St. Joseph	2,800	8,000	4,500
Sioux City	3,000	4,000	200
St. Paul	4,000	5,000	40
Oklahoma City	2,700	2,500	150
Fort Worth	6,000	8,500	350
Milwaukee	50	224	...
Denver	1,100	700	1,500
Louisville	1,000	4,000	200
Detroit	...	910	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Indianapolis	1,100	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,200	6,000	3,500
Cincinnati	2,000	3,657	100
Buffalo	3,200	9,000	6,000
Cleveland	5,500	4,000	1,000
New York	3,000	5,520	6,500
Toronto, Canada	2,642	1,823	20

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

Chicago	4,000	15,000	14,000
Kansas City	9,500	18,000	6,000
Omaha	10,000	14,000	8,400
St. Louis	5,700	12,000	1,300
St. Joseph	3,600	9,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,200	6,000	800
St. Paul	1,900	4,000	...
Oklahoma City	2,400	3,500	150
Fort Worth	4,000	5,500	500
Denver	800	1,695	...
Milwaukee	600	3,900	400
Louisville	100	1,000	50
Detroit	...	1,400	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	4,329	...
Indianapolis	1,500	5,000	50
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	300	2,877	...
Buffalo	900	4,800	1,600
Cleveland	830	2,000	300
New York	888	1,456	1,792

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

Chicago	17,000	29,000	21,000
Kansas City	4,700	9,000	3,300
Omaha	6,800	16,000	5,300
St. Louis	3,200	9,000	1,600
St. Joseph	2,200	5,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,800	11,000	800
St. Paul	1,700	4,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,700	3,000	500
Fort Worth	5,500	3,500	...
Milwaukee	100	500	150
Denver	1,300	500	2,500
Louisville	200	1,000	50
Detroit	...	4,100	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	1,748	...
Indianapolis	2,100	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	500	2,727	...
Buffalo	200	1,200	1,400
Cleveland	1,000	2,000	500
New York	2,370	3,840	2,780

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

Chicago	3,500	17,000	17,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	3,400	8,800	7,000
St. Louis	1,600	11,000	800
St. Joseph	2,000	8,500	1,500
Sioux City	...	7,000	...
St. Paul	...	4,000	...
Milwaukee	...	773	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,100	...
Cudahy	...	600	...
Wichita	...	1,523	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Cincinnati	600	4,291	...
Buffalo	300	2,000	6,000
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	350	1,540	615

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917.

Chicago	1,700	14,000	8,000
Kansas City	...	300	3,000
Omaha	800	6,500	5,000
St. Louis	800	7,500	1,000
St. Joseph	300	3,000	3,000
Sioux City	700	8,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	200
St. Paul	2,100	5,100	10
Oklahoma City	1,400	2,300	...
Indianapolis	750	6,000	100
Denver	500	400	100

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are more active. Harness and upper leather hides sold well, but sole tanners were not active buyers.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—A very good hide trade was noted in the packer varieties this week, with all native stuff going and at strong and higher rates. Early salting moved freely where offered at reasonable rates, and tanners took the current take-off later at full figures. Native steers received considerable attention at full rates. Sellers realized 30c. for winter kill, about 23,000 hides selling at that figure. Sales at 30½c. embraced 7,000 January hides, and later business at the top price of 31c. took 12,000 December-January and April take-off. It was reported that a thousand November-December native steers sold at 31½c., but this could not be confirmed. Later.—Bids at 30c. for winter hides were refused for sizable blocks. Texas steers were not taken. These are held at 30½@31c. in the heavy weights, and generally at 30c. for the underweight lines. Available stocks are moderate. Butt branded steers were quiet. Killers ask up to 31c. for back salting hides suitable for harness account. Winter sides quoted at 30c. asked. Last sales were at 28c. Later bids at 29c. for winter hides were refused on big blocks. Colorado steers are quiet and quoted at 30c. asked for most all stocks. Supplies are moderate as the slaughter has fallen off. Branded cows were passive. Sole leather tanners did nothing this week. Last sales of branded cows were at 29c. All sellers want 30c. now for the moderate stocks unsold.

Heavy cows sold at 30c. for 29,000 January slaughter. Sales at 30½c. totaled 2,000 December and January take-off. Sellers are trying for 31c. on further movement, especially for back salting. Later.—About 6,000 November-December heavy cows sold at 31c. Light native cows received considerable attention, especially early in the period. Opening trades were at 30c., and embraced 48,000 November-December and January take-off. Sellers still have ample unsold stocks, and are trying for more money. Later.—About 3,000 November-December light cows sold at 30½c. Native bulls sold quite extensively, four sellers moving 34,000 first quarter salting at 24c. These are for sole leather and harness leather account. The market is well cleaned up-to-date. Branded bulls were slow and quoted nominal at 21@23c. asked for the meager stocks as to salting and slaughtering point.

Later.—The packer market is firm with

moderate interest evinced. Big buyers are bidding 30c. for native steers, and 29c. for branded steers for clearance up to April. Lot of 3,000 January natives brought 31c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Business in common country hides this week was rather disappointing when considering the activities in the packer varieties. The main cause for existing slowness in country hides is the unsuitable quality for the leathers in demand. Heavy steers were not moved. These are held at 25@28c. as to varieties. Outside is talked for the back salting and inside for current goods. Heavy cows were not moved locally. A tentative bid of 25c. was registered for back salting hides suitable for harness leather account. There is no demand from other sources at present. Local stocks are ample and offered at 22½@23c. in current quality. Buffs sold at 22c. for a car of seconds, and another car brought 22½c. with some special features attached. Minneapolis sold hides over 45 lbs. in weight at 22@22½c. delivered basis, a car going at each figure. No business was effected locally in buffs as currently received. Dealers advanced their ideas to 23½@24c. for the current stock running well for ones. The situation in the originating sections is steady with business in all weight hides being effected at 22½@23½c. delivered basis as to quality. Minneapolis sold a car at 23¼c., and another at 23½c. delivered. Extremes were quiet locally. A moderate call was noted for back collections suitable for upper leather, but consumers of the current arrivals were out of the market. Dealers advanced their ideas this week to 26½c. for local stocks of extremes, which is a cent above prices they could have realized a week ago. Just what occasions this strength is not apparent at present. Minneapolis sold a car of extremes at 25½c., and moved two cars at 26c., both delivered Chicago basis. Branded cows were quiet and waiting. Stocks are small and country run is quoted at 21@22c., with the outside usually asked. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 23@26c. nominal as to varieties. Bulls are quiet and quoted nominal at 20@21c.; the outside figure is asked and inside was the last paid. Country packer bulls are quoted at 22@23c. asked for business. Stocks are moderate.

Later.—Market rules steady under better inquiry. There is a better inquiry for back salting buffs free of grubs. Rumors are that sales were made at 25c. One seller says he declined 25c. Heavy cows are held at 26c., extremes at 28c. Current, grubby buffs of-

fered at 23½@24c., and grubby extremes are held at 23½@24c.

**CALFSKINS** sold at the new rate of 41c. for a car of local first salted city skins. This represents a cent advance. There is a very good call for fresh skins suitable for colored leathers. Black calfskin leather is slow, which is reflected in the resalted and aged calfskin markets, such stock being in very poor demand. Outside city calfskins quoted at 39@40c. asked; country run last sold at 36c. More money now talked owing to meager stocks. Minneapolis sold three cars of country calfskins at 35c. with kipskins in connection at 25@25½c. Packer calfskins are in moderate supply and quoted at 50c. firmly asked. Recent bids at 45@47½c. were rejected. Killers report a moderate inquiry and expect business shortly at their views. Deacons quoted at \$2.30@2.95, and light calf at \$2.50@3.15. Outside rates are for city skins and inside for the country run. Kipskins are firm and wanted, but supplies are scarce, which hinders movement. Country run of skins which lately sold down to 25½c. are now valued at 29@30c. owing to the good demand for veal leather for army shoe contracts. City skins range at 32½@35c. as to descriptions. Recent sales within the above range. Packer kipskins are stronger, a bid at 42c. being recorded for November to date slaughter and 45c. demanded. Prior bids were at 40c., the previous sale figure. Later about 3,500 November to April packer kipskins sold at 45c.

Later.—Calfskins are firm. Fresh, outside city skins brought 42c. There is a better inquiry for light weight skins.

**HORSE HIDES** are steady with three cars of country run moving at \$9. More stock available in a moderate way at that rate, while some collectors are holding for \$9.25, the rate recently realized. City hides quoted at \$9.50@10 for business. Seconds \$1 less; ponies and glues \$4@4.50, and coltskins at \$1@2.

**HOGSKINS** are steady at \$1.15@1.40 nominal for average country run of skins, with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9½@10c. nominal; No. 2's at 8½@9c., and No. 3's at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—No business was reported in sheepskins this week, but sellers predict movement early in the next period and at better prices owing to slight improvement shown in pulled wools and pickled skins. Packer sheep and lambskins of current local and river slaughter last sold at \$4.30. Sellers are now trying for \$4.50, and pullers are slow to trade. Heavy sheepskins are still top at \$5.50. Shearlings are slow and nominal at \$1.60@2 as to length of wool. Spring lambs are coming very slowly as yet, and are talked at \$1.75@2 nominal. Angora goat-skins are in small supply and quoted at \$3.35@3.50 last paid with common goods at \$1.75@2. Dry goatskins quoted at \$0.50@1.10 nominal; dry western sheepskins range at 35@40c. last paid; outside for small parcels of best light weight Montanas. Pickled sheepskins quoted quiet at \$14@17 dozen.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Considerable activity is noted in this market and a better tone is noted all around. Five thousand butt brands sold at 28½c. and 7,000 Colorados moved at 28c., all from November to March salting. Another packer sold 5 cars of butt brands at 28½c., and 3 cars of Colorados at 28c., consisting of 2 cars of January salting; 3 cars February salting and 3 cars March salting. Another sale was made of 3 cars January, February and March salting butts and Colorados at 28½@28c., respectively. Native (Concluded on page 41.)

### DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU

to consult a Packing House Specialist when contemplating building? We can save you money, in all your departments.

**C. H. A. Wannewetsch & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**Packing House Architects and Engineers**

*Manufacturers of the Wannewetsch Sanitary Combination Rendering and Drying Apparatus*

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, April 18.

Prime heavy beefs are slowly but surely working higher, and on Monday of this week \$13.50 was paid for two loads averaging 1,513 lbs. Real choice cattle, the kinds selling from 13c. upward, are fully steady because of their scarcity, while on other kinds the market was off 10@15c. on Monday and showed 10@15c. further decline on Wednesday, which puts prices on the rank and file of the offerings anywhere from 50@75c. under the high spot in the trade ten days ago. The bulk of the choice steers command from \$12.50@13 with a few top-notchers from \$13 @13.35, extreme top for the week being \$13.50. Most of the medium to good grades are selling from \$11.50@12.50; fair to medium kinds from \$10.75@11.50 and common, low-priced killers \$9.75@10.50. Ultimately the scarcity of fat beefs will become very pronounced, but for the time being there seems to be a disposition to cash cattle freely because of the almost prohibitive price of feed and receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 42,000, and as the supply consists largely of steers the trade for the near future looks a little "bearish" on everything but top-notchers.

Months ago we repeatedly prophesied that during the spring and early summer months of 1917 butcher stuff would sell higher than ever before in the history of the trade. True to our predictions in last week's issue, the butcher stuff trade declined 25@50c. during the closing days of last week in sympathy with the severe decline in steer cattle, but a decisive reaction has taken place on everything but yearlings, which are still mean sellers and about 25c. under the high spot in the trade. Good cows and heifers are as high as any time, while canners and cutters are really higher than ever and medium heifers are also good sellers, although not quite at the tip-top of the trade. Bulls are steady at the recent decline, and lightweight bolognas are the poorest sellers relatively, while other kinds are meeting with a rather good demand at current prices. The calf trade is steady at the recent decline, with most of the choice veal calves around 12c. with a few selected lots up to \$12.50. For the future we can see nothing to it but very moderate receipts of butcher stuff and continued high prices for all classes until the Southwest "grassers" start moving freely to the other markets, which will probably not be until the first half of June.

Hogs are coming in slightly increased numbers, the recent sky-high market being a strong incentive to cash the hogs and "count the money." Some violent fluctuations, partly of a decided bearish nature in Board of Trade futures, have added fuel to the flame. Packers claim hogs have not been cutting to a profit, the hue and cry of high prices is again to the front, and as compared to the high time the trade has slipped off 50c. on choice hogs and 50@75c. on other grades, Wednesday's market ruling very weak at the finish with the bulk of the choice weighty hogs selling from \$15.75@15.90, top \$16; good weight mixed \$15.50@

15.70; light mixed and underweight mixed grades \$15.20@15.40; strong weight pigs selling largely from \$13@14, with light weight pigs all the way from \$12@13. The prospect of real cheap hogs is entirely out of the question, but for the time being it looks as if the trade would show some further decline before conditions warrant a decisive reaction.

Price advance in feed values is forcing the meagre supply of sheep and lambs on the market, and feeders can hardly be blamed for wanting to clean up, considering the prohibitive price of holding at the present time. To illustrate prevailing conditions, it is now costing about 8c. a day per head to hold stock at nearby feeding stations, and it will be readily seen that such charges run into dollars pretty fast. Supplies will soon be exhausted, however, at the present rate of marketing, and no doubt next month will bring a range of considerably higher values. Prospects indicate the lightest May receipts that we have had for many years. The demand since the opening of the week has hardly been equal to the supply, and as a consequence prices have shrunk 15@25c. per cwt. the first three days. We quote: Woolled—Good to choice lambs, \$15.65@15.85; medium fleshed and heavy, \$15@15.50; choice yearlings, \$13.40@13.65; good to prime wethers, \$12.50@12.85; fair to best ewes, \$12.50@13. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$12.40@12.65; poor to medium, \$12@12.25; good to choice yearlings, \$11.25@11.50; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$10.75@11; good to choice aged wethers, \$10.75@11; fair to best ewes, \$10@10.50.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 17.

Cattle receipts today were 9,500, following 13,000 Monday; market steady to 15 lower; top, \$12.85. Hog supply was 17,000, following 12,000 yesterday; market, 10 to 20 lower; top, \$16.10. Sheep and lambs today, 6,000; market steady; top lambs, \$15.60.

Natives sold up to \$12.85, and pulp-fed steers reached \$12.75, the best cattle here today. Middle grades of natives sold at \$10.75 @12.25, and lightweight silage and wheat pastured steers sold at \$9@10.50. Receipts included 62 cars of good to choice pulp-fed steers; extreme top on these, \$12.75; a ten-car drove at \$12.60; bulk of the remainder, \$11.50@12.50; three loads of lightweight tail ends, \$9.80@10.75; four loads of horned Idahos brought \$11.75, and Idaho cows \$9.75. About 60 cars of pulp-fed steers were here yesterday, but after another week or two the supply of these will begin to diminish. Butcher cattle sell steady today; cows mostly \$7.75@10; heifers, \$9.50@10.75; yearling heifers and steers up to \$11.50; bulls, \$7.75@10; veals up to \$13.25.

Hog receipts, above expectations, enabled packers to prosecute their bear campaign with vigor today; sales mostly 15@20c. lower; choice heavy hogs up to \$16.10, but no others getting above \$16; light hogs up to \$10.80; bulk of sales, \$15.40@16. Pigs are also lower, at \$12@14.50. Packers have

been fighting the market continuously for a week, with a net decline of 20c. on choice heavy hogs, more on medium and low grades of mixed hogs. Rains in the farming territory the last few days stopped farm work and permitted hauling hogs to market, hence the increase in the supply. A little sunshine and receipts at the markets will drop, and prices will doubtless react upward.

Slow sheep and lamb markets have been the rule, buyers having orders to get them lower, and salesmen asking stronger prices. A steady trade has been the compromise each day this week, with good to choice lambs at \$15.40@15.60; medium lambs, \$15@15.25; clipped lambs, \$12.25@12.50; choice ewes around \$13. Fed stock is beginning to run short, and receipts will be light here for a month or six weeks.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 18.

Supply of cattle for the week ending today amounts to 16,000, of which 500 were sold in the southern division. While this is a light run it is somewhat larger than the corresponding week a year ago. There is a very good showing of steers in the receipts and on the choice to prime kind, those selling over \$12.00, the market is on a fully steady basis; on the plain short fed kinds it is 10@15c. lower, in spots perhaps a quarter. The feature of the steer market this week was the sale on Monday of three loads of Kentucky fed steers averaging 1,355, which brought \$13, the market's high mark. Other sales are recorded ranging between \$12 and \$12.65. Some very good cattle are selling from \$11@12, while the plainer kinds of the good killers range from \$8.75@10.25. In the butcher cattle department the supply of good to choice kinds is scarce, but as in heavy beef cattle the best grades are steady. On Tuesday a string of yearlings averaged 745 lbs. brought \$12, and the bulk of the good kinds, including heifers, sold from \$10@11.50. The plain and common grade ranges from \$8@9.50. In butcher cattle, outside of the strictly choice offerings, the market is considerably lower—in the neighborhood of 25@50c. Canners and cutters are about steady and range from \$5.50 @7. Our supply of southeastern cattle continues and the general offerings of the better kinds, those selling on the native side, range from \$8.50@11.50.

Hog supply this week amounted to something over 52,000 and as for several weeks past quality is only fair, indeed, one or two days during the week we were compelled to call it poor. The price range is 20@30c. lower than a week ago, but it is still very high, this is particularly so in view of the fact that no strictly choice hogs are coming in. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.45@16; good heavy, \$15.90@16; rough, \$15.25@15.50; lights, \$15.45@15.85; pigs, \$10.75@14.50. Bulk, \$15.55@15.95.

In the sheep house the count for the week is 8,300. There is little or no change in the price of aged stock; mutton ewes are quoted at \$9.50@12.25; yearlings, \$12.75@14.25. Lambs, while still very high, are 15@25c. lower than a week ago; strictly choice woolled lambs are worth \$15.75, or perhaps a little more. Quite a few are going to scale at \$15.35 @15.60. Shearlings are selling up to \$13; this price was paid this week and is the market's record for this class.

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 16, 1917.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
New York .....	1,531	6,574	271	4,439
Jersey City .....	4,981	7,225	9,473	13,690
Central Union .....	2,351	1,260	8,797	...
Totals .....	8,863	15,059	18,541	18,129
Totals last week .....	7,837	13,294	20,992	19,184



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—Henry Holverscheid & Company, to deal in ice, grain, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ray Jacobs, Samuel L. Goldberg and Pizer Jacobs have incorporated Jacobs Dairy, with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—B. L. Umberger, J. L. Snyder and G. H. White have incorporated the Purity Ice Cream Company. Capital stock, \$125,000.

Morehead, N. C.—Charles S. John, M. Morehead, W. M. Webb and others have incorporated the Portsmouth Fisheries Company. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Lexington, Ky.—George R. Smith, J. Owen Reynolds and Morton Newburger have incorporated the Lexington Creamery Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000.

New York, N. Y.—George Bockhaus, Ellen Tonjes and John N. Tonjes have incorporated The Melrose, with a capital stock of \$10,000; to manufacture ice cream, etc.

Parksley, Va.—The Virginia Oyster Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with J. T. Handy as president and J. C. Sterling as secretary, both of Crisfield, Md.

Louisville, Ky.—William H. Haney, William H. Bohlson and M. F. Haney have incorporated the Southern Specialty Manufacturing Company; to deal in dairy specialties. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Brockport, N. Y.—W. Dailey, V. Dailey, of Brockport, and J. Oswald, of Brookline, Mass., have incorporated the William Dailey Corporation; to deal in farm products, canning, preserving, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000.

## ICE NOTES.

Troy, Ala.—B. L. Rolling's dairy at this point has been destroyed by fire.

Auburn, Ky.—R. W. Wilson's ice factory at this point has been destroyed by fire.

Arlington, Ga.—Bonds to build an ice and cold storage plant will be voted by the city.

Meridian, Miss.—City will vote on \$60,000 to \$75,000 bonds to build ice plant. Mayor, J. M. Dabney.

Winchester, Va.—The Winchester Cold Storage Company has been organized, with H. F. Byrd as president.

Custer, Okla.—Ten thousand dollars of water works bonds will be expended by the city to construct an ice plant.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—The capital stock of the Crystal Ice Company has been increased from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

Ballinger, Tex.—Capital stock of the Ballinger Light & Ice Company has been increased from \$50,000 to \$90,000.

Paris, Texas.—The plant of the Paris Ice Company has been acquired by the Southern Ice Utilities Company, and will be improved.

Fairfield, Mass.—The creamery at this point, conducted by Chistenson & Schraider, has been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

Watertown, Tenn.—It is reported that a cold storage warehouse for perishable produce will be erected by the Interstate Ice & Coal Company.

Healdton, Okla.—The Healdton Ice, Light, Power & Supply Company, recently incorporated, with a capital stock of \$15,000, with

C. V. Miller as president and manager, will erect a 30 x 60 ft. ordinary construction building, to cost \$1,200, and will install ice and electrical machinery.

Richland, Mo.—A 4-ton ice plant to be operated in connection with electric plant will be installed by the Richland Light & Power Company.

Voth, Tex.—The installation of a small ice-making plant and equipment for bottling drinking water is contemplated by the Hobo Manufacturing Company.

Truman, Ark.—The Truman Ice Company, recently incorporated, with a capital stock of \$4,000, by J. F. Mason and others, is reported to build a five-ton ice plant.

New Orleans, La.—The Federal Fruit & Cold Storage Company has been acquired by the Appalachian Corporation, of Tallulah Park, Ga., and a cold storage warehouse will be built.

Altavista, Va.—It is reported that a plant for the manufacture of ice cream and butter will be established by the Sunland Creamery Company, of which S. S. Levisse, of Portland, Ore., is president.

Graham, Va.—A market building, to be equipped with refrigerators, heating plant, ventilating system, etc., will be erected by the Tazewell-Bland Market & Trading Company; C. W. Kirkpatrick, president.

## DIFFERENCES IN THE QUALITY OF AMMONIA

By Albert Johnson, Chicago, Ill.\*

Many users of ammonia fondly imagine that "ammonia is ammonia"—meaning that as far as they are concerned, all brands of ammonia are alike in quality, possibly because all brands smell so pungently strong as to divert the mind from any other quality, except the odor, leaving all thoughts of other qualities so necessary to efficiency, in the background. They know it all smells most viciously and let it go at that—which is the public's way of "following the line of least resistance," since it requires effort to think of ammonia in any other way, for it is so easy to chase the matter from your mind by saying—"Oh, well! Ammonia is ammonia"—which of course is not true, as can be proven by the late report of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, as read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers in New York City on December 4, 1916.

They did not jump to conclusions, for it required several years time to study, test and report on eight different American makes of commercial anhydrous ammonia direct from the original cylinders. And all contained impurities, some more than others. For in—

\*Paper read before the Virginia manufacturers at a recent meeting.



## Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

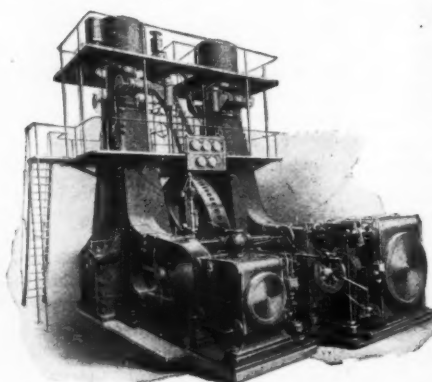
In such emergencies the

### NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.,  
Branches in  
Principal Cities  
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## WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

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**Fitch Company**  
ESTABLISHED 1892  
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1892

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## Purity Is Essential In Ammonia

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND Anhydrous Ammonia

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

### HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,

29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul. & Stge. Co.  
BOSTON: Fitch, Richardson & Co.; C. P. Duffee.  
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CHICAGO: Wakem & McLaughlin.  
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Harry E. Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Michigan Warehouse Co.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.  
HAVANA: O. R. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.  
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rauts; United Warehouse Co., Ltd.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Haaslaacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NOBOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.  
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.; Penna. Brewers Supply Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co.; Edwin E. Knowles.  
RICHMOND: Bowman Transfer & Stge. Whse. Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.  
ROCHESTER: Rochester Carting Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.; McPheters Whse. Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.; Haslett Warehouse Co.  
SAVANNAH: Atlantic Lubricants Co.; Benton Transfer Co.  
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer Co.  
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; F. W. Babcock.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

stance, the amount of volatile carbonaceous matter (which is a very harmful impurity even though in small quantities), was present in every one of the eight brands—only some had much less than others. The worst one had over 45,000 per cent. more of such impurities than the best one, so you see that all makes of ammonia cannot be alike, there is a real difference as any alert engineer who seeks for quality knows.

#### Differences in Ammonia.

Why such differences should occur can be partly explained by the various methods of manufacture by the eight different makers. Each one thinks he has the best apparatus and process, and that is quite a natural thought. Then again there are two widely different methods of making ammonia—one is called the "sulphate process"—the other is called the "direct process."

To briefly explain: the sulphate process depends on using a salt called sulphate of ammonia. The ammonia gas contained in the crude gas house liquors is absorbed in sulphuric acid, and in forming itself into a crystal is subjected to nature's powerful purifying process. The crystals are then converted into a very uniformly pure ammonia gas and sold to the public.

The "direct process" distills the ammonia direct from the crude gas house liquors without going to the trouble and expense of crystallizing it in sulphuric acid to remove impurities. It is a cheaper and quicker process, and is the common process in use today. Some day we may add another process called the synthetic process, which produces ammonia by snatching the raw materials from the atmosphere and water. This is not yet in commercial use, so we will not dwell on this "air snatching" process, except to mention it as a future possibility.

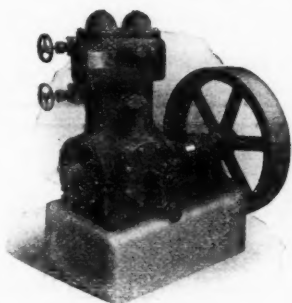
In addition to the two widely different processes, each maker no doubt has little inventions of his own, brought about by experience, troubles and necessity—so that it is not to be wondered at that a volatile product like anhydrous ammonia should differ in quality.

Think how difficult it is for eight differently constructed distilled water ice plants in eight widely separated districts, under eight different engineers, to even make a non-volatile product like distilled water come out the same. For instance, some would be better than others; some would have oil in it; some would have air in it; some would be colored red, yellow or green; when frozen some would have a bad taste, due to bad arrangement of steam condenser or naturally bad weather; some would have no oil, odor, nor bad taste in the water.

#### Personality and Ammonia.

You might say that is due to the element of personal equation, because some men can make sweeter and cleaner distilled water

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



## MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

A Modern Sanitary Plant equipped with MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION is a good advertisement—attracting new patrons and broadening your field. The results from this feature alone have, in many instances, justified the investment.

We can be of real service to you in suggesting refrigerating Equipment that will meet your requirements most efficiently and economically.

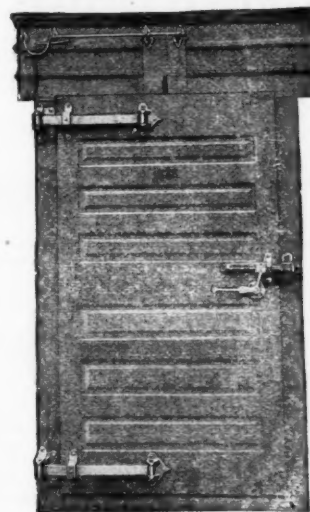
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Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively  
YORK, PA.

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For Cold Storage and Freezers



Have you ever examined our "JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

### JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

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Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

## BREWERS and PACKERS SPECIAL ENAMEL

An enamel that will give service on the walls and ceilings of rooms where live steam, grease and fumes compete in attempts at destruction.

**THE TROPICAL PAINT AND OIL CO.**  
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## BEEF SPLITTERS

Foster Bros. brand



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Ask for Cat. No. 17

**SPLITTERS, CLEAVERS, KNIVES, STEELS, ETC.**

**JOHN CHATILLON & SONS**

SCALE MAKERS SINCE 1835

**NEW YORK**

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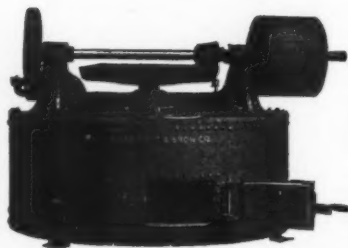
UNITED ENGINEERING CO.

BUILDERS

MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL PLANTS

1517-30 Corn Exchange Bldg.

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## Triumph Steam Dryers

Made in three sizes, ranging in price from \$500.00 to \$1000.00.

Experience of 30 years.

**The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.**  
Cleveland Ohio 50 Church Street  
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than others—which is quite true. And the same argument holds doubly good in the art of ammonia manufacture, for ammonia is a highly volatile compound and must be kept within pipes or closed vessels, whereas distilled water is liquid under ordinary conditions and can be examined at any time and is more easily made.

If then, it is so hard to make all ordinary distilled water alike, how much more difficult it must be to make all ammonias alike in quality. And yet some people still believe that all ammonia is alike, not only operating engineers, but even consulting engineers who are supposed to use their heads instead of their hands. However, the matter may not have been brought to their notice before, and I sincerely hope this paper will cause them to pause and think over the matter, at least.

Each manufacturer naturally swears by all the prophets that his ammonia is "the best." That meaningless and time worn expression, "the best," means nothing, for every one knows that all shades of quality are disguised as "the best," and there is nothing to prevent any maker from claiming it, whether it is so

or not. That occurs not only in the ammonia line, but in other lines.

The old-time evaporating test with a bottle has been found to be no criterion as to purity of the gas, but is very good to find such things as water, oil or other non-volatile matter. The volatile impurities pass out of the test bottle and are lost in the air. The working test is the best, but you should always show enough interest to find out by which process your ammonia is produced, whether by the sulphate process or the direct process, or whether made by a teamster or a chemist, or any other point you can ascertain, preceding the manufacture, not afterwards. Any or all of these points have some bearing on the quality expected in such a highly volatile product.

You will find that a "sulphate made" ammonia is more uniformly pure and comparatively free of harmful carbon compounds if properly made. All ammonia will refrigerate more or less, but when it contains carbon impurities its efficiency is reduced and high power bills created. High power bills waste dollars and cents.

### The Ideal Ammonia.

The ideal pure anhydrous ammonia should consist of two colorless, tasteless and strange to say, of two absolutely odorless gases, called nitrogen and hydrogen. One is the laziest, the other is the most active gas, chemically speaking. The odor is created when these two gases are united in a fiery furnace. When the time comes that ammonia is heated until these two constituent gases separate, they lose the odor, but the ammonia was spoiled by the heat. So you see there can be no odorless ammonia, at least for a while. But the odor cannot make ice; it has its function, however, which is to indicate by smell any small leak, and were it not for the odor your ammonia consumption would be larger.

Another strange thing is that when you dis-associate your ammonia gas by great heat, it increases in volume 100 per cent. and is not condensable. It doubles in volume, so it is no wonder the high pressure climbs upward under such conditions. No one can explain why the volume doubles, we only know it occurs by heating. A good pure ammonia should stand any heat necessary in an ice plant without being spoiled.

Many operating engineers have specified "sulphate made" ammonia and received the ordinary direct distilled ammonia, just as many a piece of steel pipe has been sold when iron pipe was specified. All because the user was not careful to see that he got what he specified. If any engineer is alert and smart enough to obtain beneficial efficiency from some particular quality, the hard-hearted boss will buy it for him and thank him for being so wide awake. It is the "sleepers" that cannot get what they want from the boss.

Do not forget that the wide awake engineer sees more, knows more, explains more and gets more from his employer, in addition to certain added confidence and respect from everybody else. The sleepers get only what is thrown to them—so be a propellor not a drag to your business of making the plant earn money.

### PLANS FOR FOOD CONSERVATION.

(Continued from page 17.)

ceases much permanent reconstruction in agricultural policies and plans may be necessary.

The recommendations in the main call for Federal action, but State governments can and should co-operate to the fullest degree in considering and executing plans of co-operation and of supplemental legislation and appropriation for the great common purpose herein enunciated.

### National and State Organizations Needed.

The Council of National Defense is charged with the duty of mobilizing the resources of the nation, having as one of its members the Secretary of Agriculture. We recommend additional machinery as follows:

A relatively small central agricultural body, whose services and presence might be required in Washington constantly, to be composed of men who have wide knowledge of agricultural matters and executive experience. In selecting these men, attention should be paid to geographical distribution.

A large National advisory body composed of representatives of the leading agricultural agencies and associations concerned not only in production but in distributing and handling commodities.

A small central agricultural body in each State, representing various agricultural interests, including agricultural officials, representatives of agricultural colleges, bankers, business, farmers' and women's organizations, etc., concerned in the production, distribution and utilization of food supplies and agricultural raw materials. This body should be designated by the governor, and, if the State has a central council of safety or defense, should be co-ordinated with it.

Such county, urban, and other local bodies as the State authorities, including this State central agency, may see fit to suggest.

The National central body and the State central bodies will be expected to keep in



intimate contact and to work in close co-operation.

#### Increasing the Food Supply.

Increase the acreage in spring wheat in the Northern States.

Increase the corn area east of the 100th meridian.

In districts where wheat has been winter-killed, replant with oats, corn, or sorghum as climatic conditions may determine.

Plant barley and oats, wherever they are proved and reliable crops, to the maximum that can be handled.

Buckwheat acreage in the Northern and Eastern States, where the season is too short for the great staple crops, may well be increased.

The area planted to navy beans in the North and West and to Mexican and Tepary beans in the Southwest should be enlarged.

The planting of potatoes, especially for local use, should be stimulated in every reasonable way.

Sweet potatoes in the South should be produced in larger quantity than usual for use in their fresh state, and for storing, canning or desiccating for winter use.

Production of peanuts should be enlarged.

Care should be taken to avoid undue encroachment on areas used for pasturage and hay required for livestock production.

Authority should be granted to the Secretary of Agriculture to advance to farmers under proper safeguards seed required to insure the production of crops necessary for the welfare of the nation.

#### Keeping Up the Meat Supply.

An early increase in the animal products of the country should be made, as livestock holdings already are too low, and should not be diminished further. Increase must come through enlarging the supply of feed, by more efficient methods of feeding, and through more complete control of contagious diseases.

These diseases take a toll of more than one-quarter billion dollars annually, more than half of which is due to controllable diseases such as hog cholera, black leg and tick fever. The Federal government, co-operating with the States, could profitably expand its intensive regulatory services so as to embrace every important livestock district.

Pork production could be increased substantially through the more extensive use of fall litters, better care and feeding.

Milk production could be increased fully one-fourth by more liberal and intelligent feeding.

The poultry products of the United States can and should be doubled within a year.

The husbanding of a matured crop promptly is often the most vital and crucial point in production, and is the point of the heaviest labor demand on the farm. The Federal Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the State departments of agriculture and other agencies, should take steps to mobilize sufficient farm labor to meet all emergencies which may arise.

#### Mobilizing Boys and Men to Produce Food Supplies.

One of the principal limiting elements of food production is the labor supply on the farm. Indiscriminate enlistment from the farms with no plan for labor replacement will reduce food production below its present low level.

The plan for public defense should include as definite a provision for enlistment for food supply as for service at the front.

More than two million boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years in the cities and towns not now engaged in productive work vital to the nation constitute the most important labor resource, hitherto unorganized and unutilized, but available for this emergency.

The plan for military enlistment should be broadened to include in the national service those who, by reason of their age or physical condition, are permanently or temporarily incapacitated for active military duty, but who are able to render the government

equally indispensable service in the production of food, supplies and munitions.

This enlistment should include three classes of men—men beyond military age, men of military age but not accepted for active military duty, and boys under age for enlistment.

The government should make plans at once for the mobilization of this important resource for the production of food and other necessities. This proposed enlistment in the national service should be regarded as part of the public patriotic service in the present war and be given proper official recognition.

#### A Survey of the Food Supply.

A thoroughgoing survey of the food, labor and other resources of the country and of the needs of local communities is recommended. The conference advises that the Secretary of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission, be given power, as far as practicable, to secure full information regarding the food supply of the nation and all business enterprises related thereto.

Authority should be conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture to establish market grades and classes of farm products, including seeds, and standards for receptacles for such products. These measures are believed to be of special importance in connection with perishable crops, but apply with almost equal force to the staples.

The Secretary of Agriculture should be authorized by law to license warehouses, packing plants, mills, cold storages, produce exchanges, co-operative and other shipping associations, commission merchants, auctioneers, brokers, jobbers, wholesale distributors, and other individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the business of marketing and distributing farm and food products. When directed by the President the Secretary should have power, after advising with the Council of National Defense, as to the necessity of such a step, to take over and operate such of these businesses as may be warranted, in a manner similar to receivership.

Government agencies should do everything in their power to bring about an adequate supply of cars for moving food and other necessities.

Communities, counties, and cities should be urged to take steps that will lead toward a larger degree of local and district self-support, especially in perishable products.

#### Price Publicity and Price Fixing.

To bring about a greater equality of distribution with reference to the consumptive demands of population centers, the United States Department of Agriculture and the several State departments should extend and make as effective as possible their facilities for disseminating market information. This extension should include the publishing as widely as possible of average prices of foods, feeds and livestock, particularly the prices paid by the War Department where its purchases are made in the open market.

Effort should be made to expand local production to care for the needs of all training camps. Steps should be taken to facilitate the delivery of agricultural implements and machinery, particularly for seeding and harvesting, and, if necessary, to require that preference in filling orders be given to urgently needed equipment of this character. Steps should be taken at once to secure preferred movements of freight shipments of farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers and spraying materials.

The very low food reserves of the world, due to last year's short crops, the increased demands due to the consumption and waste of war and the disappointing condition of the winter grain crop, give ample assurance of profitable prices to producers this year. Therefore, the fixing of maximum or minimum prices need not be undertaken at this time, but the fact that such a course may become necessary in the future makes advisable the creation of agencies which will facilitate government action when the necessity may arise.

To this end, it would be well for the Congress of the United States to authorize the Council of National Defense, if deemed necessary, to purchase, store and subsequently distribute food products, or to fix prices in any national emergency caused by a temporary or local overproduction, or by a sudden ending of the war, or by restraints of trade, manipulations or uneconomic speculation, in order that producers may not be required to suffer loss on account of the extraordinary efforts they are now asked to make, and in order that consumers may not be required to pay oppressive prices in case of disorganized or inadequate transportation. Information should be continually maintained by the Department of Agriculture that will afford the council intelligent data upon which to act wisely and fairly in any emergency.

#### Increased Home Economy and Production.

"We are the most wasteful people in the world in our ways of living. Our tastes and desires have been educated beyond our incomes" is the opening paragraph of the resolution recommending increased home economy. "Almost as great a saving could be made by the more economical manufacture, purchase and use of food as can be made by processes of production which are immediately feasible." Other recommendations are:

Our breadstuff supply may be increased by 1/12, or 18 million barrels of flour a year, by milling our wheat so as to make 81 per cent. of the kernel into flour, instead of 73 per cent. as at present. The flour still would have as high nutritive value as that which we now use.

Important saving may be effected by making the diet as largely vegetarian as possible, without lowering food efficiency, by a partial substitution of such foods as beans, peas and milk and its products, including skim milk, for more expensive meats.

A large use should be made of corn and rice products as partial substitutes for wheat products.

Home-grown and home-prepared grain products should be substituted for the more expensive refined commercial foods, known as breakfast foods.

Adequate gardens should provide the home supply of vegetables. The home storage and preservation of foods such as eggs, fruits, vegetables and meats should be increased.

The serious food wastes that occur in many households through lack of culinary knowledge should be minimized through instruction in better methods. It is highly important that all educational agencies available for this purpose engage in widespread propaganda and instruction concerning the economical use of human foods.

#### The School Children's Part.

"We appeal to the youth of the nation to put forth every effort to produce foodstuffs in gardens and fields," the report continues. "There could be no better expression of true patriotic devotion to the country. It has been demonstrated through the boys' and girls' clubs that it is possible for the farm family to supply itself with much of the food it requires, thereby releasing the commercial product of the country for the needs of the people in the cities and in foreign lands.

"In a normal season it is certain that there will be large quantities of perishable products which can not be properly preserved in the home. To meet this emergency it is recommended that local and municipal drying and canning establishments be improvised to conserve this material."

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

# Chicago Section

Well, what are we going to have, snow or rain?

Maybe in the future we will be more careful picking our legislators. It's high time we were!

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5.400 net to the buyer, the year's dues and commissions paid.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1917, averaged, for domestic beef, 14.96 cents per pound.

The great majority of those bawling around about "slackers" ain't tearing any stone walls or barbed wire fences down trying to enlist in the army or navy.

Gen. Haig and Haig & Haig are both great stuff. Kitchener was a great man, unquestionably, but it seems there never was a vacancy that could not be filled.

G. T. Cottrelle and R. M. Evans of the Chatham Packing Company, Chatham, Ont., were visitors in Chicago during the week. Some progressive and aggressive house, this.

"Every man has his price" does not seem to fit Charles M. Schwab, who refused, so it is reported, \$100,000,000 offered by a certain party to discontinue making munitions for the Allies.

S. R. Tomkins, of J. B. Ziegler & Company, says it is some job guessing the market these days. Gotta come a whole lot closer than the guy wot sez the end of the world is coming in a hundred million years!

There are a whole lot of them who cannot see why patriotism should come ahead of the vote for them. Even that shot off New York the other day directed at one of our torpedo boat chasers cannot separate them from their idea.

There are some politicians—too many, in fact—who study and figure on the vote placing them in office, and this vote is all they care to consider. The worst kind of a so-called "slacker" is the finest kind of a patriot compared to such mercenary blood-suckers.

"If some of our legislators were as penniless as they are shy in intelligence and morality, they wouldn't be even good poorhouse eligibles," says the Packingtown Pessimist. "Dog-pound would seem to be the proper place for them. Their hides might be worth something!"

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION.

**J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.**  
Greases, Tallows, Oils  
Stearines  
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair  
Consignments Solicited  
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

F. T. Fuller the old National Packing Company star, and for the last several years manager of the Peoria Packing Company, has gone to Des Moines, Iowa, to take charge of the Iowa Packing Company's plant there. George Sayer, of Wolf, Sayer & Heller, is also interested in this house.

Pete Cosgrove and Tom Maley, the Sterne & Sons Company's "heavy" and "feather" champions, left for West Baden on Friday the 13th (Wow! Black cats and rabbit's feet!) presumably to be overhauled and to some extent reassembled, Tomassò to take off weight and Pietro to take on some. They'll be gone two or three weeks. It's a cinch we'll never, never know the truth of the matter; not if Maley has the telling of it, anyhow!

To the layman it would seem the packers have weevils in their beaneries, paying sixteen cents for hogs full to the bung with 10 1-3 pounds to the gallon water. And possibly before this reaches the reader they will be paying more than that—maybe twenty cents! There seems to be but one answer: Packers must all be farmers. But that ain't agoin' to get 'em anything; not while the Farmers' Alliance has 2,500,000 votes to the packer-farmers' 2,500. It is few laff! Let's sing!

Concerning the provision situation W. G. Press & Co. say: "After ten days persistent pressure by buyers to reduce hog values, the market has shown weakness, regardless of the moderate hog receipts. The top on hogs Wednesday was \$16, about 15c. lower than Tuesday and about 50c. lower than the high price for last week. The quality of the hogs coming to market is the poorest of the season and the prices being paid, considering this quality, are fully up to the high record of last week. There are not many prime hogs coming to market now. While at the present time it is not popular to talk higher prices and sentiment may temporarily depress values, sentiment will not fill orders, and time in our opinion will demonstrate the fact that supply and demand is the leading factor in establishing values. With our supply of hogs light, and prospects of scarcity for May and

June, owing to the marketing of so many of last fall's hogs, forced to market by the record prices, and sows being held back for breeding purposes which usually come to market during July and August, a very much lower hog market seems to us impossible, and more so when you consider the demand at the present time for all kinds of hog products and the light stocks now held in store. Because of the heavy foreign demand and our own big demand and the world's shortage of all kinds of meats and food products, impressed on our minds so strongly by reliable authorities, we cannot see how there is any possibility for some time for lower prices for either hogs or hog products. The present stock of pork is very light and the stock of shortribs is not burdensome, and as there will not be the usual number of rib-making hogs coming to market this summer, we do not expect this stock to increase materially.

"As to the future provision market we do not see anything but higher prices when you consider that pork, lard and ribs are showing a loss to the manufacturer at the present prices of live hogs. Also cash meats are commanding premiums over the futures. Brokers say manufacturers are offering meats only at premiums and then only sparingly. Dry salt ribs and clear bellies are being taken at premiums. Extra ribs sold this week at 50c. over the May in exchange. These are not bearish conditions. Another item favoring hogs and hog products is their low price compared with other livestock. Hogs dressing 80 per cent. meat at \$16 look cheap when compared to good cattle dressing 60 per cent. meat at \$13.50, and lambs dressing 51 to 52 per cent. at \$16. Calves sold up to \$15 the first part of this month which also makes hogs look cheap. The way this can be proven is shown by the retail prices of meats. Veal chops are selling retail at 50c. a pound, lamb chops at 40c. a pound and porterhouse steak at 35¢ 40c. a pound, while the highest price we have seen for pork chops has been 28¢ 30c. a pound. These prices show that hog meats are the cheapest of all. While the future provision market is high and high prices seem to encourage the selling side, now and then depressing the market, we think the buying side the right one to follow."

## THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants, Refrigerating Plants

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H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
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ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.  
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CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS  
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly contracts solicited.  
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## PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO. —ENGINEERS—

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE  
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address P. carco

Established 1877

## W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago  
**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**  
For Future Delivery  
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

## John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

## Packers and Commission Slaughterers

**Beef, Pork and Mutton**

Members of the American Meat  
Packers' Association.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

**D**OES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

## Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

**SUPREME** means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

Chicago, U. S. Yards

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

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UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO

### Double Refined NITRATE OF SODA

Guaranteed to pass B. A. I.  
Requirements

San Francisco Salt Refinery  
San Francisco, Cal.

and

Stauffer Chemical Co.  
Chauncey, New York  
Members of American Meat Packers Assn.

The National Supply & Equipment Co.  
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Agents

## BONE CRUSHERS



### WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:  
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268 Market St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO

### R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

## Johnson-Morse Can Co. **LARD PAILS**

Wheeling, W. Va.

**Watch Page 48 for Business Chances**



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 9.....	17,517	1,715	28,541
Tuesday, April 10.....	5,362	8,195	15,048
Wednesday, April 11.....	22,795	5,689	29,341
Thursday, April 12.....	5,904	3,795	21,005
Friday, April 13.....	1,881	978	14,718
Saturday, April 14.....	738	10	7,263
Total last week.....	54,197	20,385	116,516
Previous week.....	39,446	16,556	120,741
Cor. week 1916.....	42,650	18,430	135,799
Cor. week 1915.....	40,385	12,800	103,263

SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 9.....	2,915	3,653	3,133
Tuesday, April 10.....	1,162	1,953	2,406
Wednesday, April 11.....	3,967	1	4,495
Thursday, April 12.....	2,400	8	4,116
Friday, April 13.....	1,366	30	3,043
Saturday, April 14.....	640	6	474
Total last week.....	12,459	57	17,734
Previous week.....	10,071	79	16,749
Cor. week 1916.....	11,299	633	28,933
Cor. week 1915.....	7,922	7	14,716

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 14, 1917.....	799,254	2,807,384	1,062,470
Same period, 1916.....	677,979	3,162,434	1,067,477

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending April 14, 1917.....	398,000		
Previous week.....	437,000		
Cor. week 1916.....	470,000		
Cor. week 1915.....	393,000		
Total year to date.....	9,129,000		
Same period, 1916.....	10,269,000		
Same period, 1915.....	8,983,000		

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 14, 1917.....	161,500	325,800	161,800
Previous week.....	137,800	371,800	158,900
Same period, 1916.....	126,000	385,000	172,400
Same period, 1915.....	118,100	315,600	169,100

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to April 14, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	2,439,000	2,113,000
Hogs.....	7,904,000	8,681,000
Sheep.....	2,955,000	2,870,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 14, 1917:	
Armour & Co.....	23,300
Swift & Company.....	10,000
Wilson & Co.....	8,500
Morris & Co.....	6,700
Hammond Co.....	4,800
Western P. Co.....	6,600
Anglo-American.....	6,100
Independent P. Co.....	4,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,300
Roberts & Oake.....	3,200
Brennan P. Co.....	6,400
Miller & Hart.....	2,700
Others.....	10,000
Totals.....	97,600
Total last week.....	113,500
Total corresponding week, 1916.....	110,400
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	94,700

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$11.90	\$16.10	\$12.15	\$14.25
Previous week.....	11.75	15.45	12.00	13.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.70	8.15	10.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.65	7.30	7.80	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.75	6.35	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	9.10	6.35	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.96	5.70	7.55
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.95	6.25	4.15	5.45

\*Record.

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$12.25@13.45
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@12.50
Fair to good steers.....	9.90@11.35
Stockers and feeders.....	7.50@9.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@10.25
Good to choice heifers.....	8.00@10.75
Canners.....	5.00@6.65

Cutters.....	6.00@7.15
Bologna.....	8.00@9.00
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@10.00
Good to prime calves.....	12.00@13.50
Heavy calves.....	8.00@10.00

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$15.90@16.20
Fair to fancy light.....	15.60@16.00
Medium wt. butchers, 200-225 lbs.....	15.95@16.20
Heavy butchers, 250-400 lbs.....	16.00@16.30
Choice heavy packing.....	15.75@15.95
Rough heavy packing.....	15.50@15.80
Pigs, fair to good.....	11.50@14.25
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	15.25@16.40

## SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$12.00@13.80
Fair to choice ewes.....	11.50@12.75
Wethers, fair to choice.....	11.00@12.75
Clipped ewes.....	10.00@10.65
Western lambs.....	14.75@16.00
Feeding lambs.....	14.00@15.40
Native lambs.....	14.50@15.65
Shorn lambs.....	11.50@12.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$36.90	\$36.90	\$36.30	\$36.60
July.....	36.40	36.80	36.25	36.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.65	20.90	20.65	20.77
July.....	20.90	21.12	20.87	21.05
September.....	21.07	21.22	21.05	21.12
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	19.50	19.67	19.50	19.57
July.....	19.80	19.95	19.77	19.85
September.....	19.90	20.00	19.87	19.95

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	36.40	37.42	36.20	37.42
July.....	36.40	37.22	36.15	37.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.70	21.10	20.65	21.10
July.....	20.97	21.37	20.87	21.35
September.....	21.00	21.42	20.97	21.42
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	19.57	19.90	19.55	19.85
July.....	19.80	20.17	19.80	20.10
September.....	20.17	20.25	20.17	20.20

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	36.00	36.65	36.00	36.40
July.....	36.50	36.65	35.87	36.37
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.75	20.75	20.62	20.70
July.....	21.15	21.22	20.85	20.90
September.....	21.25	21.30	20.97	21.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	19.29	19.35	19.20	19.35
July.....	19.85	20.00	19.45	19.62
September.....	19.75	19.75	19.57	19.70

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	36.85	37.02	36.85	37.02
July.....	36.25	36.92	36.25	36.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.60	20.97	20.60	20.97
July.....	20.77	21.20	20.77	21.20
September.....	20.85	21.30	20.85	21.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	19.22	19.60	19.22	19.60
July.....	19.50	19.90	19.50	19.90
September.....	19.62	19.95	19.62	19.95

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.35	37.40	37.30	37.30
July.....	37.00	37.25	37.00	37.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	21.00	21.22	21.00	21.02
July.....	21.25	21.45	21.22	21.22
September.....	21.40	21.52	21.30	21.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	19.75	19.87	19.75	19.82
July.....	19.95	20.05	19.95	20.07
September.....	20.05	20.17	20.05	20.17

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.00	37.25	36.45	36.60
July.....	37.00	37.25	36.45	36.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.95	21.00	20.72	20.77
July.....	21.12	21.25	20.95	21.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	19.85	19.85	19.55	19.55
July.....	20.05	20.17	19.80	19.82

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	25	@28
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	28	@32
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	35	@38
Native Pot Roasts.....	20	@24
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Steaks.....	14	@16
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Ribs.....	15	@15
Corned Flanks.....	18	@25
Round Steaks.....	16	@18
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@22
Shoulder Roasts.....	18	@22
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	16	@16
Roiled Roast.....	22	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	28	@30
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	22	@26
Legs, fancy.....	28	@30
Stew.....	16	@18
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	22	@24
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@38
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	18	@22
Stew.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@20

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	25	@28
Pork Chops.....	28	@30
Pork Shoulders.....	20	@20
Pork Tenders.....	28	@38
Pork Butts.....	25	@25
Spare Ribs.....	18	@18
Hocks.....	15	@15
Pigs' Heads.....	12	@12
Leaf Lard.....	22	@22

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	14	@18
Legs.....	22	@25
Breasts.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Outlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

## Butchers' Offal.

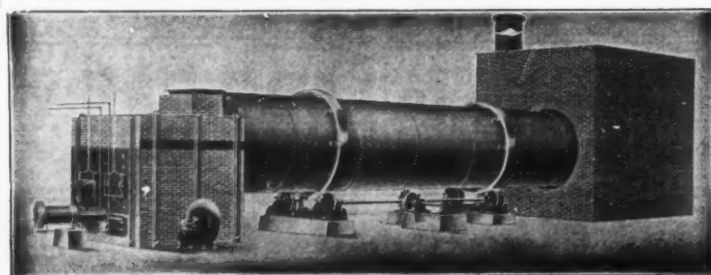
Suet.....	12	@12
Tallow.....	5	@5
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	75	@75
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon's).....	75	@75
Kips.....	25	@25

## STERNE &amp; SON CO.

## Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine  
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils  
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



## Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Good native steers	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Native steers, medium	14 @ 15
Halfers, good	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cows	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	12 @ 13
Fore Quarters, choice	11 @ 12

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@ 28
Steer Loins, No. 2	@ 24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@ 35
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@ 27
Cow Loins	15 @ 17
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@ 21
Cow Short Loins	17 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@ 17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	19 @ 20
Strip Loins, No. 3	@ 22
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@ 22
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@ 21
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	14 @ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@ 13
Rolls	17 @ 18
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@ 16 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@ 25 1/2
Cow Rounds	@ 12 1/2
Flank Steak	@ 18
Rump Butts	@ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@ 15
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@ 14
Cow Chucks	@ 13
Boneless Chucks	@ 13
Steer Plates	@ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 12 1/2
Briquets, No. 1	@ 14 1/2
Briquets, No. 2	@ 13 1/2
Shoulder Cuts	@ 16 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	@ 13
Cow Navel Ends	@ 12 1/2
Fore Shanks	@ 8 1/2
Hind Shanks	@ 8
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Trimnings	13 @ 14

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	9 @ 10
Hearts	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tongues	@ 20
Sweetbreads	25 @ 30
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @ 12
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 9
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 10
Livers	8 1/2 @ 11
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 7 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Venl.	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Light Carcass	12 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good Carcass	16 @ 18
Good Saddles	20 @ 22
Medium Racks	@ 14
Good Racks	14 @ 16

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 10
Sweetbreads	@ 60
Calf Livers	24 @ 27
Heads, each	@ 30

## Lambs.

Good Cawl Lambs	@ 20
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 22
Saddles, Cawl	@ 23
R. D. Lamb Forest	@ 19
Cawl Lamb Forest	@ 18
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 24
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@ 20

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 18
Good Sheep	@ 19
Medium Saddles	@ 20
Good Saddles	@ 22
Good Fores	@ 17
Medium Racks	@ 16
Mutton Legs	@ 23
Mutton Loins	@ 15
Mutton Stew	13 1/2 @ 15
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 9

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	21 @ 22
Pork Loins	@ 23
Leaf Lard	@ 22 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22 1/2
Spare Ribs	@ 15
Butts	@ 22
Hocks	@ 14
Trimnings	@ 17
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 22 1/2
Tails	@ 12
Snouts	@ 7
Pigs' Feet	@ 12 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 9
Blade Bones	@ 9 1/2
Blade Meat	@ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 13 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 8
Neck Bones	@ 8 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 20
Pork Hearts	@ 12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 12 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 21
Slip Bones	@ 9
Tail Bones	@ 8
Brains	7 1/2 @ 8
Backfat	@ 21
Hams	@ 26
Calas	@ 19

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 15 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 15
Choice Bologna	@ 16 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 19
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 18 1/2
Tongue and blood	@ 18 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 17 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 23 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 20
Special Compressed Sausage	@ 20 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 28
Oxford Lean Butts	@ 15 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 16
Garlic Sausage	@ 21 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 19
Country Sausage, fresh	@ 21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 19
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 33 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	@ 24 1/2
Luncheon Roll	@ 18 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 19 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 32 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@ 32 1/2
German Salami	@ 31 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 28 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 25 1/2
Mettwurst	@ 28
Farmer	@ 34 1/2
Cervelat, new	@ 19 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @ 9.95
Pork, link, kits	@ 2.40
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.05 @ 12.35
Polish sausage, kits	@ 2.40
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.05 @ 12.35
Frankfurts, kits	@ 2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 12.05
Blood sausage, kits	@ 1.95
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @ 9.95
Liver sausage, kits	@ 1.95
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @ 9.95
Head cheese, kits	@ 1.95
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.55 @ 9.95

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$16.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.55
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	—

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz in box	\$2.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz in box	5.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz in box	20.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 30.50
Plate Beef	@ 29.00
Prime Mess Beef	—
Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	@ 26.00
Mess Pork	@ 41.00
Clean Fat Backs	@ 44.00
Family Back Pork	@ 43.00
Bean Pork	@ 39.00

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 24
Pure lard	@ 23
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@ 18 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 18 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 1.31
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 23
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces	—

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	23 1/2 @ 25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24 1/2 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	24 @ 26 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	@ 20

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 23 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 23
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 23
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 22 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 22 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 22
Extra Short Clears	@ 22
Extra Short Ribs	@ 22
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 23 1/2
Butts	@ 19 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4c. more	—

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 25 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 26
Skinned Hams	@ 25 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 21 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 21 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs.	@ 24
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 26
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 31
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 31
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 23
Dried Beef Sets	@ 32

Dried Beef Insides	@ 34
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 31 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 32
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 36 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams	@ 37 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 29
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 29

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@ 14
Beef exports, rounds	@ 30
Beef middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 15
Beef weasands	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 20
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 170
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 18
Hog middles, per set	@ 210
Hog bungs, export	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, large	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 8
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 8
Imported wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	4.50 @ 4.00
Hoof meal, per unit	4.00 @ 4.10
Concentrated, tankage, ground	3.85 @ 3.95
Ground tankage, 11%	4.35 @ 4.40
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.15 @ 4.20
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	4.00 @ 4.05
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	29.00 @ 30.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00 @ 29.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	100.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave.	55.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-42 lbs., av.	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av.	70.00 @ 80.00
Long thin bones, 90-95 lbs., av.	110.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 21.07 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 20.47 1/2
Leaf	@ 22.00
Compound	@ 17.00
Neutral lard	@ 24.00

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 18 1/2
Tallow	@ —
Grease, yellow	13 1/2 @ 14
Grease, A white	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	@ 22
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 21
Oleo stock	@ 20
Linseed, bbls.	@ 17
Corn oil, loose	13 1/2 @ 14
Soya bean oil, sellers tank, f. o. b. coast	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	15 1/2 @ 16
Prime Country	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Packers' Prime	15 @ 15 1/2
Packers' No. 1	13 1/2 @ 14
Packers' No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	@ 15
White, "A."	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
White, "B"	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	8 1/2 @ 9
Crackling	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
House	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Yellow	13 1/2 @ 14
Brown	12 1/2 @ 13
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 55
Glycerine, dynamite	@ 53
Glycerine, crude soap	38 @ 39
Glycerine, candle	44 @ 45

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	@ 1.14 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 1.12
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a. 5%	@ 5 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. 5%	@ 3 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.10 @ 1.12 1/2
Dark pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.15 @ 1.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.27 1/2 @ 1.30
Red oak lard tierces	1.57 1/2 @ 1.60
White oak lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10
White oak ham tierces, galv. iron hoops	@ 2.50

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	31 @ 35
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @ 15
Borax	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sugar	@ 8 1/2
White, clarified	@ 8 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 9
Yellow, clarified	@ 8 1/2

## F. o. b. Chicago.

Salt—	—
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.70
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.00
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	@ 9
English packing, Chesire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuums, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	6.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	7.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

## Retail Section

### "CASH AND CARRY" PLAN OF SALES.

The agitation for the so-called "cash and carry" plan of selling meats and groceries—that is, the giving of a discount for cash purchases and for the customer carrying her goods home—has reached considerable proportions in various parts of the country, but the attempt of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Retail Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association to sound the opinion of the consumers

through a "referendum" at its food show, is said to be the first time that the question was ever put squarely up to the housewife.

The Grand Rapids association has just pulled off an extremely successful food show, says the Interstate Grocer, and in order to determine whether or not the "cash and carry" plan would meet the approval of the consumers, each visitor on the last night of the show was furnished with a ballot which

gave the holder of the privilege voting for or against the plan of giving discounts for cash and self-delivery.

According to the count, the people of Grand Rapids were not in favor of the idea, although 426 voted in favor of the money-saving plan. Opposed to this were 629 who did not want the "cash and carry" system installed, the majority against the proposition being 203. As will be seen, this was not such a large majority, and indicates that the people themselves are beginning to see the desirability of the retailer reducing his overhead expense and passing the benefit along to the consumer, in part, at least.

The Grand Rapids association has been debating the feasibility of the plan of giving discounts to cash-no-delivery customers for some time, and it was thought that the vote would give a line on how the patrons of the stores themselves felt about it. The relatively small majority against the plan may have an influence in deciding the retailers to adopt it, but as yet nothing definite has been done.

The "cash and carry" plan originated on the Pacific Coast. In Los Angeles and vicinity a number of the retailers are now making one price for cash and another for credit and still another where purchases are carried home, in some instances. Retailers who have adopted the system say they have little trouble in convincing their customers that it is to their interest to pay cash and also say they lose little, if any, credit trade through its operation.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Anthony Matal, or Anthony Matalavitch, grocer and meat dealer, 9½ Summer street, Lawrence, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2577; assets, \$3,580.

Newton I. Rhoads, a well-known butcher at Amityville, Pa., died from heart trouble.

D'Amico & Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000, to do a general provision business. The incorporators are: Joseph D. Amico, Lingi Amico and Benjamin Otwell, all of Wilmington, Del.

John Thompson will erect a meat market building in San Augustine, Tex.

John R. Hayes, a butcher of Monroe, N. Y., has been discharged from bankruptcy.

Dr. H. E. McCalla, meat and livestock inspector for the Health Department of Jackson, Tenn., is dead.

Fernald & Havey have sold their meat and fish business in Presque Isle, Me., to H. J. McGuire and V. Parker Jacques.

William Triggs' butcher shop at Dakota City, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market on Main street, Monroe, N. C., conducted by Isham Plyler, has been destroyed by fire.

V. L. Roe has purchased the Old Reliable Meat Market, Nashville, Mich., and will continue the business.

Irvin Walker has engaged in the meat business at Minden City, Mich.

Mandel Shoer has purchased the butcher shop of Louis Rein in Hancock, Mich.

L. Bernhart has purchased the F. A. Burlington general store, in Wayland, Mich., and will add a line of meats.



A WESTERN WOMAN BUTCHER.

New York and other Eastern cities have been accustomed to the sight of women in the cashier's offices of butcher shops for many years. In fact, some of the most successful retailers owe their present affluence largely to the business sagacity of their wives, who acted as their financial assistants from the start. Even behind the block a woman is not an unusual sight in the East. But out West a woman butcher is more of a novelty. The accompanying photograph shows Mrs. A. P. Perry, of Weston, Oregon, one of the few women retailer meat dealers of the West, behind the block in her own shop. More women may have to take up the cleaver and the knife if the United States gets actively into the world war.



Adolfo Milanese has succeeded Gualco & Milanese in the meat business at Oakland, Cal.

Thomas R. Wheldon has purchased the business of the BonTon Meat Market & Grocery at Oakland, Cal.

J. E. Boyer has sold his meat market in Flanagan, Ill., to C. E. Gingrich.

Fire has damaged the Pendleton Cash Market, Pendleton, Ore.

F. H. Backen is about to begin the erection of a meat market in Mobridge, S. D.

W. J. and E. J. Beauregard, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., have opened a meat market at 141 West street, Rutland, Vt.

The Eastern Provision Company's store on State street, Hartford, Conn., will hereafter be known as the Eastern Provision Company, Inc., and owned and managed by H. H. Miner, D. K. Gilbert and H. E. Miner.

A. Rubenovitz's meat and grocery market at 2040 Division street, St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

William H. Schallitz, a grocer and butcher, died at his home, 550 Second avenue East, Elizabeth, N. J., from apoplexy.

Max Abramson has sold the Albany Cash Market at Dwight and Elm streets, Holyoke, Mass.

Charles Kauba has purchased the interest in the meat market at David City, Nebr., from Lyman Brown.

Harper & Brackeen, proprietors of the Central Meat Market, Jamestown, N. D., have purchased Rudolph Hamm's meat market in Jamestown.

A meat market will be erected at Golden Valley, N. D., by John D. Boldt.

A meat department has been opened in the Schack Cash & Carry Grocery at Watertown, Wis.

Stanly Boushek has sold his interest in the Live Stock Meat & Produce Company, Carrington, N. D., to Thomas Baker.

George Shoemaker and Ellery Lasher have gone into partnership with William Catler, who for many years has engaged in the meat business at 122 East Main street, Amsterdam, N. Y. The new company will be known as the William Castler Company.

James Wiggle will open a meat market in Clarksville, Ia.

G. R. McGrillis bought a meat market in Hampton, Ia.

Alfred Bodenberger has retired from the meat and grocery business in West Allis, Wis.

A co-operative store has been organized in Wausau, Wis., to deal in groceries, meats, etc.

Ingvald Lee sold his interest in the meat business at Strum, Wis., to his partner, Oscar Lien.

Ed Snyder has sold his meat market in Mikana, Wis., to G. G. Kringle.

J. W. Robinson bought a meat market in Cazenovia, Wis.

McFadden & Patrick bought the Peoples Cash Meat Market, Paton, Ia.

P. Schneller & Company's grocery and meat firm at Laurium, Mich., has been dissolved. Peter Schneller will continue the business.

Larsen & Hoberg bought the meat business in Hetland, S. D., formerly conducted by Seth Hetland.

William Geist has sold his meat market in Miller, S. D., to J. W. Johnson.

#### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

steers are nominally quoted at 30@30½c.; butt brands, 28@29c.; Colorados, 28c.; all weight cows, 28@29c.; native bulls, 24c., and spready native steers, 31½c. In small packer hides there is a good demand for cows, although no large sales are reported. A few sales have been noted in Pennsylvania of native steers of light average at 29c. Sales have been made at outside points of all weight cows at prices ranging from 26@28c. A car of native bulls February and March salting sold at 22½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues firm, but no large sales are noted. There

is considerable demand for hides suitable for government purposes. Tanners generally are holding off and only buy when offerings are made within their views. Good middle west and Ohio extremes are quoted around 25½@27½c., and buffs are offered at 22½@24c. as to lots, etc. A car of buffs 75 per cent. No. 1's sold at 23½c. Several lots of western hides .45 to 60 lbs. have sold at prices ranging from 22½@23c. A car of middle west extremes current receipts is offered at 26½c. A car of western Pennsylvania extremes is offered at 26c. An offering is noted of 2,000 buffs said to be free of grubs at 23½c. New York state and New England all weight hides are offered in car lots at 22½@23c. flat. Southern are quiet. Northern southern free of ticks are quoted around 24@24½c. Middle southern are offered at 22½@23½c. flat.

**CALFSKINS.**—Some activity is noted in this market. A sale is reported made a few days ago of 15,000 New York cities, 5 to 7s.; 7 to 9s.; 9 to 12s., at \$4, \$5 and \$5.50, respectively. A sale was made by another packer of about 4,000 New York cities 7 to 9s. and 9 to 12s. at \$5 and \$5.50. Outside mixed cities are nominally quoted at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Countries are offered at \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$4.25. B. A. dry Nonates are offered at 42c. c. and f. Deacons are offered in lots at \$2.50@2.75 flat.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market is firm. Western shippers are talking advances over previous sales. Three cars of country hides sold at \$9 flat. Small lots of western countries have sold at \$8.75 flat for number twos. Straight city renderers are nominally quoted at \$10@10.50. Two cars of country fronts are reported sold at \$6. A car of western dealers' mixed hides, 52 lbs. average, sold at \$9 selected. About 12,000 French horse hides from spot were sold with no price given.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market is firm, and many inquiries have been noted this week. Importers are holding firm on so-called common varieties at 44c. for Mountain Bogotas. Undoubtedly sales will go through this week on Bogotas, Puerto Cabellos, Orinocos, etc. About 3,500 Central Americans sold at 43c. About 2,500 Honduras sold at 43c. About 1,500 Panamas sold at 43c. About 400 country Guatemalas sold at 43c. About 500 dry salted Porto Ricans sold at 36c. About 3,500 Guayaquil Ecuadors sold at 35½c. A sale is noted of 2,000 Peruvians to arrive at 42c. About 700 Tobasco Mexicans sold at 40c. About 500 Salvadors sold at 44c. A bid of 45c. was refused for another lot of Salvadors. About 500 very light Peruvians of 10 to 12 lbs. sold at 44c. Offerings are noted of Mexicans, San Luis and Pueblas at 45c. Mazatlan dry salted are offered at 39c. Flint dry Santo Domingos last sold at 39c. A better demand is noted for Chinas. Offerings are made of Prime Hankows under 24 lbs. at 24d., with seconds 3d. less. The River Plate market is firm. Some importers are talking as high as 46½c. for choice B. A.'s with poorer lots offered at 42½@43½c. About 12,000 Concordias 10 to 11 kilos average free of inserviceables, half hair and up are reported sold to a United States tanner at 45½c. c. and f. basis New York.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The River Plate market is stronger and generally advancing. About 8,000 Swift Montevideo steers sold at 34½c.; 5,000 Armour steers sold to the United States at 35½c.; 4,000 Swift Montevideo cows sold to the United States at 25½c.; 5,000 La Plata steers sold at 36c. About 4,000 Las Palmas cows sold to the United States at 31c. Another sale is reported of 8,000 Montevideo steers at 34½c., and a later sale is noted of about 8,000 Montevideo steers at 35½c. A cable from Buenos Ayres states that about 15,000 Mataderos of various kinds have been sold to the United States at prices ranging from 23½@24½c. Holders of Mexicans on spot are talking 26@27c. for campos and up to 30c. for rastros. Mexico city packers are talked at 31c. Rio Janeiros are quoted at 19c. with some holders asking 20. Most buyers' ideas are around 18c. Cubans are firm. A sale was reported of 6,000 light average Havanans at 26½c. Spot Chilians are offered at 27½c.

#### Boston.

The hide market in Boston is still quiet. There has been some small buying of hides which will go into leather for army purposes but outside of this the market is dull and waiting. Tanners admit that they are finding the leather business a little more promising, but still it has not been enough to encourage them to go into the hide market. In the meantime the sentiment caused by the large purchases of packer hides for war purposes has strengthened the dealers' views, and consequently offerings in this market are higher and firmer than they were a week ago. Some Ohio buffs of a special selection sold in this market at 25c., but the regular selections are not quoted above 23½@24½c. The extreme market is sentimentally stronger. Ohio extremes are quoted at 26½c.; the outside is considered too high for this market at present, but dealers are holding for their prices. The Southern hide market is quiet. Very few of these hides are coming to the Eastern market, but dealers say that they have been able to dispose of a good deal of their stock in the West. A car of northern southern, all weights, sold in the West at 22½c. Dealers are asking 25c. for northern southern extremes, free of ticks. Far Southern extremes are offered at 22½@23c. All weights quoted at 22c. The New England market is quiet, with city butcher hides, 25/50's, offered at 26½c.

The calfskin market in Boston is stronger because of the recent movement in New York skins on a \$4 basis. Dealers here are quoting city skins at \$3.75 for 5/7's and outside cities at \$3.25@3.50. A little more stock is beginning to come in, but offerings are still too small to really figure in any large trading. Calfskin tanners are not interested in any raw stock that is not heavy enough to come under the government specifications.

## DETROIT



### No. 120 Automatic Scale

This is the latest thing in Scale construction and should be seen by every merchant before buying. Designed by the most experienced scale inventors and mechanics in the U. S. Its enclosed Dust Proof Mechanism and other new features meet the latest requirements of the Weights and Measures laws besides insuring accuracy and sensitiveness.

**For Butchers and Markets**

**Detroit Automatic Scale Co.**

New York Office,  
242 West 14th St.

Established 1896  
Detroit, Mich.

# New York Section

Edward J. White, of Wilson & Company's beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kassel & Kassel, conducting a poultry market at 1563 Park avenue, New York, N. Y.

A three-story addition will be built to the provision house of Otto Stahl at Third avenue and 126th street. C. B. Comstock is the architect.

Superintendent Isaac Stiefel, of Wilson & Company's branch house department in New York, returned from a Western trip early this week.

The Columbia Market, New York City, has been incorporated by Robert A. Levitas, Cora Weiss and Sebastian Stock, with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 14, 1917, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 16.11 cents per pound.

Herman Otto, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., meats, groceries, etc., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, by M. Arnemann, W. and H. Otto, 94 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. L. James of the canned beef department, A. J. Buffington of the credit department, and Carl Vance, cattle buyer, were Chicago visitors to Swift headquarters in New York during the week.

President Edward A. Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company, was in New York this week en route to the West, after his visit to Washington to consult with the President on the food situation.

Bramson & Tamor Company, New York, N. Y., to deal in meats and meat products, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,000. Sarah Bramson, William Tamor and David Tamor are the incorporators.

Mendel Levy, founder of the firm of M. & D. Levy, wholesale butchers in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, N. Y., died at the home of his daughter, 601 West 115th street, New York, N. Y., at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Levy was a native of Alsace-Lorraine.

Samuel G. Bailey, head of the firm of C. M. Bailey & Company, 101 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., died at his home, 74 Johnson avenue, Newark, after an illness of about two years. Mr. Bailey was fifty-three years of age and is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Henry Plaut, owner of the slaughterhouse at No. 309 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, was acquitted of the charge of bribing Dr. Frederick Schoneweg, of the Board of Health, to pass unfit meat, by a jury before County Judge Roy, last week. The jury was out only one hour.

The Boehm Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., provision, produce and poultry dealers, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are W. J. Corcoran, 763 Franklin avenue; A. L. Golder, 606 Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. A. Dolbier, Bayonne, N. J.

Abraham Gold and Samuel Goldenberg, composing the firm of Gold & Goldenberg, wholesale meat dealers, at 172 East 106th street, New York, N. Y., have made an assignment to Abraham Schiff. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against them; liabilities, \$2,000; assets, \$1,000.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 14, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 81,027 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,114 lbs.; total, 94,141 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,158 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 25 lbs.; Bronx, 4 lbs.; total, 29 lbs.

The Astor Market, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth street, built a year or so ago by Vincent Astor, has passed into the ownership of Thomas Healy, restaurateur. He announced that for the period of the war he will carry on the place as a model market for the reduction of food prices. Ultimately he will erect a sixteen-story hotel on the site. As a model "war food market" Mr. Healy will occupy the main space, handling only standard necessities, much of it from his own farm at Hartsdale, Westchester county. All his tenants must agree to sell at reasonable prices.

Anyone can follow, but it takes a leader to start the movement, and the courage to continue it; so the Southern Beef Company are displaying signs in their markets concerning that which every butcher in the United States would like to have done at some time or another, but could not raise the nerve to do it. Now that there is a leader, all will gladly follow. The signs read: "NOTICE.—On account of the high price of meats we cannot afford to give any bones or fat. The prices are: Fat, 14 cents per pound; bones, 4 cents per pound." Every butcher knows what a vast amount of fat, bones and liver has been given away in the past, which if figured would run into many thousands of dollars yearly. The National Provisioner has spoken of this subject in the past and its importance, and we have no doubt that the Southern Beef Company's example will be a good one.

A business established over thirty years and that has handled foodstuffs from every country in the civilized world, is the Western Sausage and Provision Company, of No. 336 Greenwich street, New York City. It is headed by Henry Hoenigsberger, who is probably personally known to almost every food purveyor of any size anywhere. His company specializes in fancy sausages and

smoked and air-dried hams for the German, French and Italian trade, and they are very large dealers in the famous Smithfield Virginia hams and bacon—not "Smithfield style," but genuine Smithfield hams from peanut-fed pigs. The name of the Western Sausage and Provision Company has become an accepted guarantee that the interests of those who do business with them will be carefully and scrupulously looked after, no matter how small the business transaction may be, because the head of the establishment has made personal friends of all his business associates. It has taken many years to build up this business on a foundation of strictly first-class business methods that has gained for it the esteem and respect of the business world. Socially, Mr. Hoenigsberger is considered a prince of good fellows, who never carries his business outside of his office.

## ORGANIZE FOR EARLY CLOSING.

At the second meeting, held Wednesday evening, April 19, at No. 458 Ninth avenue, on the movement to close all butcher shops in New York City at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, there were about 50 men present, among them several boss butchers. Max L. Hitz, who represented the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of New York, spoke feelingly on the real necessity of carrying this movement to a decided finish. He was ably backed up by Anthony Roth, and so much enthusiasm was aroused that an association was formed to be called the Journeymen Butchers' Association of Greater New York, and the following officers were appointed temporarily: President, Louis Scholl; vice-president, August J. Notheluff; financial secretary, Joseph Lichtenfeld; treasurer, Joseph Garguilo.

A committee was appointed to see those few bosses who are holding back, while waiting for their neighbors to sign the closing agreement, as a few such are always to be found.

This association bids fair to take the place of the old Benchmen's Association, which did so much good some years ago, and without which Sunday closing would perhaps still be in doubt. Much credit is due the men who conceived and are carrying out this new and good idea. At the present writing it bids fair to be brought to a successful termination, as they have decided on the first Saturday in May to close at 10 p. m.

The consent and support of the boss butchers will no doubt be freely given, as it is in a very good cause. The two hours on a Saturday night would be a godsend, not alone to the employees, but even more so to the bosses. And no business would be lost, as the buying public is quick to see the real benefits of so good a movement as this.

The bosses would gain, particularly in the summer time, because those two hours of exposure of meats on a hot night means much trimming on a Monday morning. And with prices as they are today, no butcher can afford to lose even a single ounce of meat.



Besides, it would tend to cut down the light and the ice bills, which is no trifling saving, but a very important one. Everybody knows what it means to have the ice house door swinging steadily for two hours on a hot night. And sixteen hours of steady hard work is too much for any man.

Another very important benefit would be that the men, instead of going to the saloon for a drink and a sandwich, perhaps several drinks, could go home and have a bite and sup in comfort, and not spend more money than they should, and in many instances more than they really can afford, and so deprive their families of what they spend so unnecessarily, no matter how much or how little. With all these and other benefits, not one shop would lose trade, because if the plan became universal the public would be compelled to shop in time or go without.

One of the chief reasons given against the Sunday closing was that meat would spoil over night in the hot weather. This was proved to be untrue, as were many other reasons advanced against it. Once this 10 o'clock closing is an accepted fact, nobody will be more pleased than the boss butcher himself, and if the officers of the organization will call on the labor unions in their own neighborhoods to assist them in this worthy cause, the few men who think their business might suffer can be very quickly brought to see the error of their ways.

It would be unfortunate if one or two unreasonable men were allowed to bring so much discomfort to hundreds and probably thousands of hard-working men, because this movement is bound to spread to every part of the city and to nearby cities also. It must be universal to be successful.

Between 40 and 50 butchers who do a big Saturday night business have been interviewed, and every one of them is glad to fall in line, all agreeing that the benefits are many. From their point of view it means money saved and money made, and from the journeyman's point of view it means a great deal more. Signs are being distributed freely among the West Side shops where this movement was started, and Saturday night, May 5, bids fair to be an event of importance among the retail butcher shops in Greater New York.

#### EASTERN MEAT MARKETS.

The office of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reports meat trade conditions for April 19 at three Eastern markets as follows:

**BEEF.**—New York—Beef, fresh: Receipts normal; most sales at yesterday's prices; demand light. Kasher chucks and plates: Supply normal; market lower; demand moderate. Hinds and ribs: Supply normal; market a little easier; demand slow. Chuck market: \$1@1.75 lower than Monday's opening. Native steers: Receipts normal; market draggy; demand light. Western steers: Receipts light; market dull; demand slow. Texas steers: Few arrivals; market barely steady; demand limited. Heifers: Few arrivals; prices steady; demand fair. Cows: Receipts light; market unchanged; demand fair. Bulls: Receipts light; market firm; demand generally good. Philadelphia.—Beef, fresh: Receipts normal; market draggy; demand slow. Kasher beef: Supply normal; market steady; demand fair. Hinds and ribs: Sup-



CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT

## TAPES & BRAIDS

|FOR THE|

## PACKING TRADE

WHITE and COLORS

**HOFFMAN-CORR MFG. CO.**

312 Market Street      Philadelphia, Pa.

ply normal; market comparatively quiet; demand moderate. Native steers: Receipts normal; no change in the market since yesterday; all grades selling slowly at present prices. Western steers: Receipts light; most sales at yesterday's prices; demand moderate. Texas steers: No report. Heifers: Few arrivals; no change in the market since yesterday; demand fair. Cows: Receipts moderate; market fairly steady; demand fair. Bulls: Receipts light; no change in the market since yesterday; demand fair.

**VEAL.**—New York: Receipts liberal; country dressed veal, receipts increasing; prices steady to lower; all grades selling slowly. Philadelphia: Receipts moderate; market steady; demand fair.

**PORK.**—New York: Receipts moderate; prices steady; very little trading. Philadelphia: Receipts normal; prices steady to lower; demand slow.

**LAMBS.**—New York: Receipts normal; market unchanged; heavy weights not wanted; good light lambs selling well. Philadelphia: Receipts moderate; market steady to strong; demand fair.

**MUTTON.**—New York: Receipts light; market steady; demand good. Philadelphia: Receipts light; market steady to strong; demand fair.

Wholesale meat prices on April 18, 1917, are reported by the government as follows:

Fresh Beef—Western Dressed:			
Native steers:			
Choice .....	\$16.00@16.50	\$16.75@17.00	\$16.50@17.00
Good .....	15.75@16.00	16.25@16.75	16.00@16.50
Medium .....	—@—	15.50@16.25	15.50@16.00
Common .....	—@—	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.50
Western steers:			
Good .....	15.50@15.75	15.50@16.00	15.00@15.75
Medium .....	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	—@—
Common .....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas steers:			
Good .....	—@—	14.50@15.00	—@—
Common .....	—@—	13.50@14.50	—@—
Heifers:			
Good .....	15.50@15.75	15.50@16.00	15.00@15.50
Medium .....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common .....	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:			
Good .....	15.00@15.50	14.75@15.25	14.00@14.50
Common .....	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.00@14.00
Bulls:			
Good .....	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.75	13.50@14.25
Common .....	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	12.50@13.50

#### ATTEND TO NEEDS OF TRUCK USERS.

Specialized attention to the needs and problems of dealers and owners of Packard motor cars and trucks will be given by three district managers, recently appointed, who will act under the supervision of the general sales department of the Packard Motor Car Company. George R. Bury, assistant general sales manager, has announced that Walter F. Schmitt, formerly field representative, will be district manager of territory west of the Mississippi river, including Cincinnati and Memphis. O. E. Brown has been appointed district manager of the territory east of the Mississippi river with the exception of Cincinnati and Memphis. C. E. Mor-ton, formerly of the truck sales department

at the factory, some time ago was appointed district manager for a section of the Pacific coast. What lies within his territory will not be included in Mr. Schmitt's.

#### HOFFMAN IN NEW QUARTERS.

With this issue of The National Provisioner it will be noted that the new home of J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc., at Nos. 181 and 183 Franklin street, has its doors open for business. From a small floor and tiny office to a six-story building with cellars, all fully equipped with every convenience for the proper handling of high-class foodstuffs, and a staff of traveling men, large office staff, delivery trucks, etc., is surely "going some" for what is practically a young firm whose headquarters are in Chicago, and of which this institution is merely a branch. It is under the capable management of Sol. Salinger, whose ability and enthusiasm have been amply demonstrated. It isn't the gent what's a clock-watcher that gits thar, but the guy what don't own no watch, whose time to quit for the day is when he gits through!

#### PEANUTS AS A BOLL WEEVIL CROP.

(Concluded from page 27.)

pick from 250 to 500 bushels per day, and costs complete with engine about \$600.

#### Yields and Marketing.

Land that is fertilized sufficiently to yield 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre should yield 60 to 70 bushels of peanuts.

In 1915, Mr. Rogers, of Florence, S. C., produced a hundred bushels of peanuts per acre on about three hundred acres. He told the writer that he had often made a bale of cotton per acre on this land, but his peanut crop netted him far more money than he had ever made from cotton. The average yield of peanuts for the country is about 35 bushels per acre. However, some farmers have produced as much as 150 bushels per acre with favorable cultural conditions and high fertilization. Aside from the yield of nuts, often a ton of hay per acre is produced. As compared with cotton, a crop of peanuts can be produced much cheaper, and taking into consideration the value of the hay, the latter brings in better returns than cotton.

After the peanuts have been threshed they should be kept spread out on a clean, dry floor or should be sacked ready for market.

While peanuts are supposed to be a soil improver still they should be cultivated in rotation. They should always follow a clean cultural crop like cotton or potatoes and should be followed by some grain crop, preferably oats.

The following is a good rotation: First year, cotton with a cover crop; second year, peanuts; third year, oats and cowpeas; fourth year, corn and velvet beans.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.



## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	\$10.00@12.25
Oxen .....	—@—
Bulls .....	7.50@10.50
Cows .....	4.50@ 9.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	10.00@14.25
Live calves, skim milk .....	—@—
Live calves, Canada .....	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs. ....	—@—

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn, fair to good.....	—@—
Live lambs, clipped .....	@12.25
Live sheep, unshorn, common .....	@
Live sheep, clipped .....	—@—

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@16.75
Hogs, medium .....	@16.75
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@16.25
Pigs .....	@16.00
Roughs .....	@15.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy .....	@17½@18
Choice native light .....	@17½
Native, common to fair .....	@17

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy .....	@16½@17
Choice native light .....	@16
Native, common to fair .....	@16
Choice Western, heavy .....	@15½@16
Choice Western, light .....	@15½
Common to fair Texas .....	@14
Good to choice heifers .....	@15½
Common to fair heifers .....	@14½@15
Choice cows .....	@14½@15
Common to fair cows .....	@14
Fresh Bologna bulls .....	@14

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs .....	19½@21	@22
No. 2 ribs .....	18 @19	@21
No. 3 ribs .....	16½@18	@20
No. 1 loins .....	19½@21	@23
No. 2 loins .....	18 @19	@21
No. 3 loins .....	16½@18	@20
No. 1 hinds and ribs .....	19 @20	19½@20
No. 2 hinds and ribs .....	@18	@19
No. 3 hinds and ribs .....	@17	17½@18½
No. 1 rounds .....	@17	@17½
No. 2 rounds .....	16 @16½	@17
No. 3 rounds .....	15 @15½	@16½
No. 1 chuck .....	@15½	@16
No. 2 chuck .....	@14½	@15½
No. 3 chuck .....	@14	@15

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@22
Veals, country dressed, per lb. ....	@19
Western calves, choice .....	@20
Western calves, fair to good .....	@17½
Grassers and buttermilks .....	@14½

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@20½
Hogs, 180 lbs. ....	@20½
Hogs, 160 lbs. ....	@20½
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@21½
Pigs .....	@21½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice .....	@23
Lambs, choice .....	@21
Lambs, good .....	@20
Lambs, medium to good .....	@19
Sheep, choice .....	@19½
Sheep, medium to good .....	@18
Sheep, culls .....	@15

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg. ....	@25½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg. ....	@25½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg. ....	@25½
Smoked picnic, light .....	@20
Smoked picnic, heavy .....	@19½
Smoked shoulders .....	@20
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	@30
Smoked bacon (rib in) .....	@27
Dried beef sets .....	@32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb. ....	@30
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	@25

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city .....	@29
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	@25
Frozen pork loins .....	@23½
Fresh pork tenderloins .....	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins .....	@26
Shoulders, city .....	@24
Shoulders, Western .....	@21
Butts, regular .....	@22½
Butts, boneless .....	@25
Fresh hams, city .....	@27
Fresh hams, Western .....	@26
Fresh picnic hams .....	@20

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	80.00@ 82.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	70.00@ 72.00
Black hoofs per ton .....	45.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton .....	45.00@ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton .....	70.00@ 72.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs. ....	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's .....	@170.00@185.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's .....	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's .....	@ 90.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd .....	@22	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed .....	@19	a pound
Fresh cow tongues .....	@15	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded .....	@65c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal .....	@40	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef .....	@30	a pound
Calves' livers .....	@25	a pound
Beef kidneys .....	@14	a pound
Mutton kidneys .....	@12	a pound
Livers, beef .....	@11	a pound
Oxtails .....	@11	a piece
Hearts, beef .....	@10	a pound
Rolls, beef .....	@19	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western .....	@35	a pound
Lambs' Fries .....	@10c	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings .....	@21½c	a pound
Blade meat .....	@17c	a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat .....	@ 6
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@ 9
Shop bones, per cwt. ....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle .....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle .....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle .....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle .....	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York .....	@70
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb. ....	@85
Hog, middles .....	@18
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York .....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each .....	@ 8½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each .....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz. ....	@90

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white .....	25½	27½
Pepper, Sing., black .....	26	27
Pepper, Penang, white .....	25	27
Pepper, red .....	16	19
Allspice .....	6½	9
Cinnamon .....	21	25
Coriander .....	22	24
Cloves .....	23	26
Ginger .....	18	21
Mace .....	58	62

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated .....	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals .....	@38
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. 5 .....	@ 5½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals .....	5½@ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins .....	@.55
No. 2 skins .....	@.53
No. 3 skins .....	@.38
Branded skins .....	@.43
Ticky skins .....	@.43
No. 1 B. M. skins .....	@.53
No. 2 B. M. skins .....	@.21
No. 1, 12½-14 .....	@5.25
No. 2, 12½-14 .....	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18 .....	@6.00
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18 .....	@6.00
No. 2 B. M. kips .....	@5.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@7.00
Branded kips .....	@5.25
Heavy branded kips .....	@6.25
Ticky kips .....	@6.25
Heavy ticky kips .....	@6.25

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best .....	@25 @28
Western, old hens or toms .....	@25 @28
Texas, fair to good .....	@25 @28

## CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, per lb. ....	@55
Philadelphia, 10 to 12 lbs., to pair .....	—@—
Western, milk-fed, all sizes .....	—@—
Western, corn-fed, all sizes .....	—@—
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked .....	@27½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@27½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@26½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@25½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@23½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz. ....	@22½
Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pkd. ....	@27
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd. ....	@27
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd. ....	@26
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd. ....	@24
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd. ....	@22½
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd. ....	@22

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over .....	@26½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-picked. ....	@26½
Old Cocks, per lb. ....	@21
Southern and S.W., large .....	—@—

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz. ....	@ 4.50
Long Island Spring Ducklings .....	@27
Broilers—12 to box, frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz. ....	@20
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz. ....	@27
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz. ....	@26
Corn-fed, prime, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz. ....	@23

Ducks and Geese—Frozen—	
Ducks, Long Island .....	@22
Ducks, western, fancy .....	@22
Ducks, western, No. 2 .....	@18
Geese, western, fancy .....	@17
Geese, western, fancy, No. 2 .....	@13

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, coarse and staggy .....	—@—
Fowls, average .....	@24
Roosters, old .....	@16
Turkeys .....	@20
Geese .....	@11
Ducks .....	@19

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score) .....	@46½@46½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots) .....	@47
Creamery, Firsts .....	@46
Process, Extras .....	@40
Process, Firsts .....	@38½@39

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras .....	@38½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	@37
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	@36½
Fresh gathered, seconds .....	@34½@35½
Fresh chex, good to choice .....	@33

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton .....	@28.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton .....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade .....	@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot .....	@ 5.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York .....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia .....	4.50 and 10c.
Garbage tankage .....	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore .....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime .....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. e. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid) .....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25% .....	@ 5.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25% .....	@ 5.50

